THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 64. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

IS SHE SAFE?

Conflicting Rumors.

Her Reported Arrival at Queenstown This Morning.

An Authoritative Denial.

The Agents of the Steamer Have not Heard of Her Arrival.

FROM EUROPE.

Safety of the City of Boston.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, March 16.—The missing steamship City of Boston, which left New York January 25, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LONDON, March 16—2 P. M.—The steamship City of Boston, Captain Halcrow, which left New York on the 25th of January and Halifax three days afterwards, arrived at Queenstown at 1 o'clock this morning, having consequently been out of sight of land for more than forty-five days.

The news has created the most profound excitement both here and at Liverpool, where the public interest has been worked up to an intense pitch. Business at this hour is almost entirely suspended in the Stock Exchange and general markets in both cities, in the eagerness to gather particulars, which are as yet entirely wanting. The telegraph lines are not working well to-day owing to the prevalence of a storm.

The Inman steamer City of Antwerp, which left New York on the 5th inst., arrived at Queenstown at half-past 4 this morning. This sets at rest the apprehensions expressed in some quarters that the first announcement of the arrival of the City of Boston was a mistake for the City of Antwerp.

A Contradiction of the Report.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The reported arrival of the steamship City of Boston at Queenstown this morning is false. The following cable telegram has just been received here from the London agent of the New York Associated Press:—

LONDON, March 16—2·30 P. M.—An inquiry addressed by me to the agents of the Inman Steamship Line is answered at 1·40 P. M. to the effect that they have no information whatever of the City of Boston, and that the current rumor of her arrival is doubtless a heartless hoax. (Signed), A. C. WILSON,
Agent Associated Press.

Still Another Contradiction.

Messrs. J. G. Dale & Co., No. 406 Chesnut street, the agents of the Inman line in this city, have also been advised, by telegraph, of the falsity of the report that the City of Boston had arrived at Queenstown.

Description of the Vessel—Her Officers and Passenger Lists.

The following particulars of the long-missing steamer will be read with renewed interest at this time:—

The steamer City of Boston was built at Glasgow in 1865. She is very symmetrical in her lines, and built for carrying rather than speed; she is by no means a "wet boat," in marine parlance. She measures 325 feet on deck, 40 feet moulded beam, and 28 feet hold. She is 2260 tons builder's measurement. She has two engines of 300 nominal horse-power, and four boilers, and is furnished with a donkey boiler and engine, and a number of pumps to be used in case of accident to her hull, or in case of fire. To give strength and tenacity to her hull, she has deck-stringers of broad steel plates, and her sheer strakes consist of double plates of the same metal. She is divided transversely by seven water-tight bulkheads, five of which run up through the passenger deck to the spar-deck of the vessel, which thus divides her into eight water-tight compartments. Her house, built on the main deck, runs from stem to stern, the upper portion forming a promenade deck. All of the after-part of the ship from the engine-room is for the accommodation of first-class passengers, and contains a saloon 60 feet in length and 13 feet wide, and a lower saloon fitted up with state rooms capable of accommodating over 100 first-class passengers. The steerages and second cabin are forward of the engine, and are well lighted and well ventilated. She has ten first-class life-boats, all in good order and easy to be launched.

The following is a complete list of the passengers, both cabin and steerage, on board of the City of Boston:—

Cabin Passengers booked at New York—Mrs. M. Cosgrove, Mr. Guiquene, A. C. Morton, J. C. Whitaker, wife, and four children; Dr. Tupper, Allan Ebbs, wife, child, and infant; James Ashmead, M. A. Prayer, J. McCall, E. P. Archibald, Mr. Rylaud and wife, W. M. Cochrane, James Cosgrove, Mr. Lawder, R. J. McDonald, James McKunon, John Levesley.

Steerage Passengers booked at New York—John Moran, John Gibson, A. R. Conk, Michael Parkinson, W. McCrea, wife, and child; T. Fox, M. J. Harding, Will Monsdall, George Fern, George Jennings, Thomas Boulton, Joseph Davis, William Davis, W. J. Thresher, Evan Thomas, M. Dunpsey, Charles Graftan, Frances McCarty, Thomas Francis, William Lapsworth, Wm. Woodhead, J. McManus and wife, Edward Perry, James McDonnell, Thomas Barton, John L. Ashton, W. Barnsley, wife, and two children. James H. Harnsley, John Taylor and wife, John S. Barley, Ellen Davis, John Davis, Thomas Davis, S. McCulla, Wm. Carr, James White, L. Hoyer, Wm. Thompson, Robert Kerr.

Cabin Passengers booked at Halifax—W. E. Patter, Captain W. Forbes, Mr. Laconte, T. K. Robinson, Captain Hamilton, J. Allan, A. K. Donce, E. Billing, Mrs. Keldape and infant, J. B. Young, Mr. Boker, lady and two children, Mrs. Orange and child, J. Barrow, Walter Barrow, P. Power, Jr., Captain Sterling, lady, infant, and nurse, James N. Paint, Miss F. Paint, F. A. Knox, W. Mm. Murray, C. B. Silver, E. J. Kenney, John Thompson, Deputy Assistant Surveyor of Stores; Lieutenant Orange and female servant, John D. Purdy, C. Fisher, T. K. Montgomery, W. M. Parks.

Steerage—James Holland, J. Groves, Mary A. Erskine, Patrick Cassidy, George Rowling, James McCain and wife.

The following is a list of the officers of the City of Boston:—

Captain, J. J. Halcrow; chief officer, W. Mortimer; second officer, John Craven; third officer, Henry James; fourth officer, J. Stevens; purser, W. M. Short; surgeon, Dr. Rice: chief engineer, C. Alexander; first assistant, R. Hawks; besides stewards, firemen, and coal-passers, making up a total crew list of about one hundred souls. The cargo consisted of 778 bales of cotton, 36 bales of hops, 556 boxes of bacon, 390 tierces beef, 395 tierces lard, 45 firkins lard, 10,384 bushels of wheat in bags, 2871 bags copper ore, 187 bags oil cake, 200 bbls. flour, 37 bbls. pork, 75 hhds. tallow, and 70 feet of measurement goods. She had the Provincial mails on board. The ship is worth about £70,000.

QUESADA'S DISMISSAL.

An Interesting Chapter of the Cuban Revolt—Quesada's Resignation Offered and Rejected.

The following documents have just been published. It would seem from them that Quesada's present visit to this country is not altogether a voluntary one:—

Citizen President:—In compliance with the dictates of my conscience, which requires me to act always in the way most conducive to the welfare of my country, and believing that there should not be at the head of the army one who does not deserve the confidence of the people's representatives, owing to the countless evils which his continuation would bring on the army, as well as the country; moreover, thoroughly convinced, as well by recent events as by what has been taking place for some time back, that I do not command the confidence of the Chamber, I have the honor of placing in your hands the formal resignation which I make of the delicate charge of General-in-Chief of the Liberating Army which the Government of the republic had conferred upon me.

GENERAL M. QUESADA.

On the same day I received from that enlightened body the two replies following:—

CUBAN REPUBLIC, CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.—To Citizen Manuel Quesada:—Your official note of this day, resigning the charge of General-in-Chief, was received at a quarter before eight o'clock to-night—some minutes subsequent to the adjournment of our session in which you were deposed. It has been resolved by acclamation that receipt of your resignation be acknowledged, with the further declaration that, even had your aforesaid resignation been received before the adjournment of said session, it would not have had the least influence towards changing the resolution to depose you which was adopted.

God, our country, and liberty.

MIGUEL G. GUTIERREZ, Speaker.
EDWARD MACHADO, Secretary.

Palo Quemado, Dec. 17, 1869.

CUBAN REPUBLIC, CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.—To Citizen Manuel Quesada:—At the session held to-day, it was resolved to depose you from the command as General-in-Chief. In accordance therewith, you shall immediately hand over the archives and other appurtenances of headquarters to the Citizen Chief-of-Staff General Thomas Jordan, who has orders to that effect. This order is made known to you that its purpose may be accomplished.

God, our country, and liberty.

MIGUEL G. GUTIERREZ, Speaker.
RAFAEL MORALES, Secretary.

Palo Quemado, December 17, 1869.

To these I replied as follows:—

HORCON DE NAJASA, Dec. 18, 1869.—Citizen President of the Republic:—Under one cover I have this day received by post two communications, dated yesterday, from the Chamber of Representatives. In one of them I am notified of the resolution of the Government to remove me from command as General-in-Chief, and am ordered to hand over headquarters to the chief of staff, General Thomas Jordan. In the other receipt is acknowledged of my official note, also dated yesterday, resigning the post of honor which I had held in accordance with the aspirations of my conscience, and the declaration is made that, even had my resignation reached that assembly before the adoption of said resolution, it would not have had the least influence on the adoption of that resolution. It being established, then, that my resignation was presented before the document deposing me was promulgated, and without my suspecting even that such resolve was under consideration, my honor is wounded by this refusal to accept my resignation, but above all by the express terms of the refusal which I have quoted. I confess this conduct towards me on the part of the powers of Cuban government, whose prestige I have always secured, and would even at this moment wish to see in the highest degree of splendor, is painful to me. However, the superior orders contained in the communication first alluded to have been obeyed on my part.

GENERAL M. QUESADA.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

A New Way to "Bear" the Market—The Operations of Yesterday.

The business at the Gold Exchange yesterday was not very brisk, and the changes were without special note. Gold opened at 111⅝ and sold up to 112 about 11 o'clock, after which there was a decline, followed by a subsequent advance, the market closing very firm at 112⅛. After the close of the board there was very little business done, and the price was steady at 111⅞@112. The clearances for Monday, reported yesterday, were $92,187,000.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a clique of brokers, intent upon fun, captured a bear of huge proportions, which was being exhibited by his keeper in New street, near the Exchange, and, with the aid of his master, succeeded in introducing him to the Gold Room, where were congregated a large number of operators actively engaged in "bearing" the market. Bruin surveyed the scene calmly, and then, following the example of some human "bears" when they want to operate with vigor, made a rush for the ring, which he seemed to consider his exclusive domain. He cleared the arena at once—just as other "bears" sometimes do when they are very strong and fierce—and had the market all to himself. He promenaded the precinct sacred to gold for a few minutes, and then imitated the other "bears" by leaping upon the railing and cutting up other antics suitable to his bearish nature. The brokers who were enjoying the sport needed only a real bull to make the entertainment perfect, and in default of an animal induced his keeper to engage in a little friendly set to. This was done to the immense delight of a multitude of brokers and spectators, who had been summoned thither by the novel spectacle, and the contest was kept up for some time—the bear at last coming out victorious. The keeper was rewarded for his trouble with a small hatful of stamps, and led his pet away. The business of the Exchange was then resumed, but the effect of the bear's visit seemed to be felt all day. Notwithstanding strenuous efforts on the part of the "bulls" to put up the price, it would not "stay put" for any length of time.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

ANOTHER MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

An Iron-clad, with all on Board, Missing—Has She Gone Down?

While both the Old and New Worlds are anxiously watching the Atlantic and grasping at every floating spar for tidings of the long absent City of Boston, there comes a cry from a hundred families for some word from another richly-freighted ship that has now been gone three months.

About the 1st of December the iron-clad Atlanta, or Triumph, as she was last christened, left Philadelphia for Port-au-Prince. She had been purchased by the then existing Salnave Government of Hayti, and was officered by young men, nearly all of whom had formerly belonged to the United States Navy. She had two Haytien Senators on board, the wife of the commanding officer, and a crew of over a hundred men recruited in Philadelphia, making in all one hundred and twenty souls.

Since the day she steamed down the Delaware to the ocean on her voyage to the West Indies nothing had been received from any one on board. Some time ago there was a report published that the Atlanta had been wrecked on Fortune Island, but that statement was subsequently denied, and the friends of the missing vessel, in the absence of all intelligence from her, after waiting many weeks, have been reduced to the last extremity of hope for the safety of those on board.

It is possible that she may have been wrecked on some lonely, uninhabited island, and that her officers and crew are still existing upon it, waiting for a passing sail, but the unfitness of the heavily-plated hulk for encountering the storms of the ocean gives rise to the most gloomy apprehensions that she has foundered and gone down with every soul.

The numerous marine news agents on the Atlantic coast and in the West Indies are all on the lookout for some key to the mystery of the absent vessel, and it is not improbable that her survivors may yet be found. As so many persons are seeking news of the iron-clad at this office, all ship-masters who may read this in the Gulf or among the islands should forward promptly to the *Herald* whatever information they may possess tending to throw light upon the Atlanta's fate.—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Coaches Filled with Passengers Thrown Down an Embankment.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* of March 11 says:—One of the most serious railroad accidents that we have been called upon to note for some time past occurred on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad about one o'clock yesterday morning, the particulars of which, so near as we have been able to gather them from the wild and exaggerated rumors related upon the street, being as follows:—About midway between Manchester and Masonville is a hollow, the filling of which is fifteen feet high, laid with new iron.

Passenger train No. 4, bound for Dubuque, John Doherty, conductor, and Ed. Davenport, engineer, consisting of a baggage, two passenger coaches, and a sleeping car, had reached this point, running at a speed of fifteen or eighteen miles an hour, when a broken rail was encountered, and in a moment's time the complete train was wrecked. The two passenger cars were thrown clear from the track and rolled down the embankment, end over end, at its highest point, the rear car finally landing on the top of the other, while the sleeping car was turned completely round, but still remained on the track. These were filled at the time of the accident with men, women, and children, and the scene of terror and confusion that ensued may be imagined, while many of the unfortunate inmates were severely injured. Three men had their arms and legs broken, and a lady with a small child was so severely hurt, her collar bone being fractured, that her life is despaired of. That all were not killed outright would seem to be a miracle.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

$500 Worth of Libel—Some Slander Also.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

In the case of John Sellinder vs. Charles E. School, which was an action to recover damages for a libel published in the paper of which the defendant was editor, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Evan T. Knight vs. Manuel McShane. This is an action of slander to recover damage for an alleged false and malicious accusation of theft made by the defendant against the plaintiff. It appears that the latter was employed upon a house in course of erection by the defendant, who said he stole a portion or the lumber in order to use it upon an adjoining house, which he, the plaintiff, was putting up for a third party. On trial.

Sentence of Marley.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Patrick Marley, who was recently convicted of an attempt in the capacity of revenue officer to compound a seizure, was this morning sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $1000, or an additional imprisonment of one month.

Important Decision.

Recently a decision was given in the Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., which will be very beneficial to soldiers discharged for sickness from the United States army. It was in the case of an appeal from the Court of Claims:—

A judgment was given for the claimant below of $100, claimed as bounty for enlisting in the volunteer service. The claimant was a private in the Fifteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, being enrolled and entering the service about the 12th of July, 1861, and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability from sickness January 5, 1863. The bounty sought was by General Orders from the War Department of May 25, resting for their authority on the proclamation of the President issued May 3, 1861. By these orders, every man who entered the service under them was promised, when honorably discharged, the sum of $100; but the act of Congress of July 22, ratifying this act of the President, gave a bounty of $100 to soldiers honorably discharged, and provided they should have served two years. Subsequent acts removed the two years' restriction as to soldiers discharged for wounds, but not as to soldiers discharged for sickness. Hence the Treasury Department refused payment in this class of cases. The Court of Claims held the President's proclamation on the one side and the enlistment on the other to have established a contract, under which the claimant was entitled to the bounty promised, he having been honorably discharged, no matter from what cause; and the judgment was accordingly. The Government appeals, contending, first, that the case does not show that the regiment into which the claimant enlisted was ever accepted into the service of the United States as one of the six regiments apportioned to Massachusetts under the proclamation; and, in the second place, that the act of Congress passed subsequently to the issue of the order under which the claimant enlisted, ratified and made valid the engagements entered into on behalf of the United States by the President only so far as those engagements were comportable with the provisions of that statutes, and no further. Consequently, the claim in this case being excluded by the statute, is not valid, because, as to it, the President's act was not ratified, and rendered legal. The claimant contends that enlistments are contracts, and are to be construed like other contracts. The contract in this case is embraced in the proclamation and the subsequent enlistment, and this, being in writing, cannot be limited by any restrictions raised by implication and not therein contained. A promise of $100 "when honorably discharged" does not mean "when honorably discharged for wounds," or "when honorably discharged after two years' service." Discharge on a surgeon's certificate is as much an honorable discharge as discharge for wounds; and a discharge after several months' service is as honorable as a discharge after two years' service, if a man's constitution gave way under the exposure and hardships of a campaign life and he became unfit to remain longer. In any of these cases Government uses him as long as he can work, and finally terminates the contract of its own choice. The President issuing these orders through the Secretary of War, had a right to promise this allowance, there being no previous law on the subject. The emergency justified the President in issuing the proclamation for volunteers at the time, when otherwise the nation might have perished, and if he had authority to call out the troops he certainly had authority to stipulate as to their payment.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Methodist Conference at Pottsville.

Morale of the Naval Service.

Reported Escape of Dr. Schoeppe.

FROM THE STATE.

Eighty-third Session of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 16.—The eighty-third session of this venerable body of Christian ministers assembled this morning in the M. E. church of this town. Since Monday evening strangers have been coming by every train. The committee of clergymen appointed at the last session to examine young ministers who are applicants for holy orders were in session all yesterday and Monday evening. The examinations were generally satisfactory, and elicited a very commendable degree of literary and theological attainments. The attendance of ministers is large, being not far from two hundred. The division of the conference two years ago and the formation of the Wilmington Conference reduced the numbers about one-third, but it still remains a very imposing body. The main question of public interest at this session, we suppose, will be the vote of the ministry on lay delegation in the General Conference. That measure having received a large majority of all the votes cast by the laity, it now awaits the approval of three-fourths of all the ministers of the several annual conferences. So far as the vote has been taken in the conferences which have already been held, the requisite number have voted in favor. Citizens in this community of all religious denominations have vied with each other in opening their homes for the entertainment of the conference.

Rev. Bishop Simpson, who presides at this session of the Conference, is the guest of Hon. Benjamin Haywood, who is the generous host of several other clergymen.

The appointments of the preachers at this session will be another item of interest to the noble and self-sacrificing ministers to be changed and the churches which they are appointed to serve.

About twenty congregations in your city will apply for change, nearly all of whom are compelled to part with their pastors because of the expiration of the maximum time of ministerial service, viz., three years.

Such is the inconvenience and disadvantage of severance of the pastoral relation that it certianly ought never to be done except where there is a clear necessity, and that is but seldom.

At its last session this Conference had 210 travelling preachers, 252 local preachers, 31,537 members in full connection, 260 churches, valued at $1,968,230; 62 parsonages, valued at $256,040, and 308 Sunday Schools, with 459,697 scholars.

Heavy Snow Storm.

POTTSVILLE, March 16.—A heavy snow storm commenced here last night and still continues. There is about seventeen inches on the ground now.

Startling Rumor—Reported Escape of Dr. Schoeppe.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 16.—It is reported that Dr. Schoeppe has escaped from the jail in Carlisle, where he was confined.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Circular.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The following circular has been issued by the Navy Department:—

"Recent publications in violation of paragraph 184 of the Navy Regulations have induced the department to call special attention to that paragraph, which is in these words:—

"'184. Publications relating to private transactions or having in view the praise or censure of any person in the naval service are prohibited.'

"Obedience to this regulation is enjoined upon all persons in the naval service.

"GEORGE M ROBESON,
"Secretary of the Navy."

Naval Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The following naval nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Commanders—Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Miller to be a Commander, vice Commander E. P. Williams, lost in the Oneida; Lieutenant G. V. Menzies to be a Lieutenant-Commander, vice Lieutenant-Commander J. N. Miller; Lieutenant Edward N. Keyser to be a Lieutenant-Commander, vice Lieutenant-Commander William F. Stewart, lost in the Oneida.

Nominated for Lieutenant-Commanders—Lieutenant Thomas Nelson, vice Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Muldaur, lost in the Oneida; Lieutenant De Witt C. Kells, vice Lieutenant-Commander Alfred Hopkins, nominated for promotion; Lieutenant Felix G. McCurley, vice Lieutenant-Commander M. Secard, nominated for promotion.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George L. Mead to be a Paymaster, vice Paymaster T. L. Tullock, Jr., lost in steamer Oneida; Passed Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins to be a Paymaster, vice Paymaster T. C. Masten, dismissed; Passed Assistant Paymaster Danforth P. Wight to be a Paymaster, vice Paymaster W. Irving, wholly retired; Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Wright to be a Paymaster, vice Paymaster A. McC. Bishop, retired; Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster D. P. Wight; Assistant Paymaster George W. Long to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Wright; Assistant Paymaster Fred'k C. Alley to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster George L. Mead; Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greely to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster, vice Passed Assistant Paymaster George R. Watkins.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 16—Noon.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money and 93 for account. American securities firm; United States five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1867, 89¾; of 1865, old, 90; 10-40s, 87. Erie Railroad, 22½; Illinois Central, 117½; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Noon.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅛@11⅜d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

California Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 5d. Flour easier.

LONDON, March 16—Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Sugar firm. Tallow firm. Refined Petroleum quiet.

BREMEN, March 16.—Petroleum closed firm last night at 7 thalers 7 groats.

HAMBURG, March 19.—Petroleum closed firm last night at 15 marc bancos 8 schillings.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—The following bills were introduced and referred, viz.:—

Mr. Henszey, incorporating the Security Storage Company; also, allowing married women to enter medical colleges; also, relative to the paving of streets.

Mr. Connell, supplement to the Philadelphia Fountain Society; also, reducing the width of Hamilton street; also, a supplement to the free bridge over the Schuylkill, allowing Councils to negotiate a loan.

Mr. Watt, relative to the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Mr. Findlay, obliging railroad companies to keep ticket offices open for one hour in advance of the departure of trains.

Mr. Watt called up the House bill opening Fifteenth street, which passed.

Mr. Henszey, from the Senate Corporation Committee, reported the House sewerage bill, amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. That, for the purpose of securing the more perfect cleansing of the highways, streets, lanes, and alleys of the city of Philadelphia, and to justify the expenditure necessary to effect this end, contracts embracing an extended period of time are required, therefore the Board of Health, or other proper authority having the right to make contracts for cleansing streets and removing the ashes therefrom, shall enter into an agreement and contract with the City Sewage Utilization Company for a period of not less than ten years, for the purpose of cleansing the said streets and removing the ashes therefrom upon the following terms to wit:—For the first two years, $16,000 per year less than the present contract price; for the second two years, $26,000 less per year than the present contract price; for the third two years, $36,000 per year less than the present contract price; for the fourth two years, $46,000 per year less than the present contract; and for the fifth and last two years, $66,000 per year less than the present contract price, thereby saving to the city of Philadelphia by the ten years' contract the gross sum of $380,000; and the said City Sewage Utilization Company shall give security in the sum of $50,000 to the said Board of Health or other proper authorities for the faithful performance of the contract aforesaid. The amounts as above and herein stipulated to be paid in equal monthly instalments by warrant drawn on the treasury of the said city of Philadelphia, by the authority making the contract or contracts with the company, in favor of the treasurer of the said company.

Section 2. That the City Sewage Utilization Company, in view of securing the more perfect working of its system, shall have the sole and exclusive right and privilege of collecting and removing from all dwellings, hotels, market-houses, vaults, and other places in the city of Philadelphia, all garbage, cesspool or privy well matter, dead animals, and other refuse or fecal matter; as also the right of erecting and operating public urinals in the said city under the supervision of the Board of Health, and without cost to the said city; and all garbage, cesspool or fecal matter shall be removed in water-tight and enclosed carts or wagons, provided that the cost for the removal of cesspool or privy-vault matter shall not exceed the price now authorized or allowed to be charged by the Board of Health for the removal of such matter when declared nuisances.

Section 3. That the city of Philadelphia shall have the right to assume and purchase the franchises and privileges granted to and possessed by the said company, together with all its real and personal property, at any time after the year 1880, at a price and on such terms as may be agreed upon between the city authorities and the company; and should they fail to agree upon such price and terms, then the same shall be submitted to the reference of three persons, one thereof to be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, one thereof by the Judges of the District Court of said city, and should the decision or award of said referees be unsatisfactory to either the said city or company, then the said city and company shall each select one person to be added to the three appointed as aforesaid, and the five persons shall review and decide upon the subject, and their decision, award, or report shall be final and conclusive.

The following bills were reported as committed:—Senate bill making certain British records of validity in Pennsylvania.

As committed, House joint resolution urging Congress to place our navy yards on a clear basis.

As committed, House joint resolution urging our Congressmen to use their influence in having belligerent rights accorded the Cuban patriots.

As committed, Senate bill incorporating the Mutual Protection Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

As committed, bill relating to the abandonment of corporate franchises by corperations authorized to construct works of improvement.

As committed, Senate bill incorporating the Colfax Oil Refinery and Storage Company of Philadelphia.

With amendment, by Mr. Miller, incorporating the City Sewage Utilization Company of Philadelphia.

With amendments, by Mr. Randall, Senate bill to facilitate and secure the construction of an additional railway between the waters of the Susquehanna and the great lakes.

Mr. Rutan moved its committal to the Finance Committee. Disagreed to.

The Senate bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Susquehanna river to Buffalo was reported favorably with an amendment. This amendment is intended to secure the completion of the Clearfield and Buffalo, the Erie and Alleghany, and the Pittsburg, Virginia, and Charleston Railroads, by giving them the use of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds of the par value of $3,500,000, now in the State Treasury, in exchange for their own bonds, which shall bear the same rate of interest and mature at the same time as the Alleghany bonds, and the completion of the roads and the interest shall be guaranteed by responsible railroad companies.

House.

Mr. Adaire offered a resolution paying the Clerk of the House Treasury Investigating Committee $600.

Mr. Brown made an unsuccessful attempt to reduce the amount to $400. Passed.

The Philadelphians voting for $600 were Messrs. Adaire, Albright, Bunn, Cloud, Comly, Dailey, Davis, Elliott, Forsyth, Hoag, Johnson, Josephs, Maxwell, Mooney. Absent or not voting:—Messrs. Thomas, Stokes, Miller.

Mr. Mooney offered a resolution paying Thomas Wilson, Sergeant-at-Arms, $237·90, for witness fees and services rendered in attending the Police Bill Investigation Committee.

Mr. Davis inquired how many witnesses had been sworn.

Mr. Bunn replied that about four had been sworn, but that some thirty or forty had been subpœnaed.

Mr. Davis—Why were the rest not sworn?

Mr. Bunn did not think that the Sergeant-at-Arms should suffer for the neglect of others. The witnesses had been subpœnaed, but the committee had failed to obtain a quorum.

Mr. Davis said it was not right for the House to pay any bill until it was itemized, and then it should only pay for the witnesses who were sworn and no more.

Mr. Elliott was one of the unfortunates who had been a member of the Police Bill Investigation Committee. The committee had undertaken to meet once a week, but has failed to obtained their quorums. The Sergeant-at-Arms, however, had attended to his duty, and was clearly entitled to his pay, although he, Mr. Elliott, knew nothing about the amount of the bill.

Mr. Reinoehl said that this whole affair was an illustration of the tremendous frauds resulting from the appointment of investigating committees. If the committee had never had a quorum, by what authority had the chairman issued subpœnas?

Mr. Elliott replied that the committee had had one meeting, at which there had been a quorum.

Mr. Reinoehl said that there had been an understanding when the committee was appointed that no expense should accrue to the State.

Mr. Brown had offered the original resolution appointing the committee, and there had been a provision that there should be no expense to the State. He asserted that there had never been an order issued to the chairman to have a single witness subpœnaed; the gentleman who had assumed to be chairman had taken it upon himself. The committee had been turned into a farce, and this resolution for pay should be voted down.

Mr. Elliot said that the gentleman from Clarion (Brown) had never met the committee after the first session. It had met, organized, and directed its chairman to issue subpœnas to certain parties, some of whom were examined.

Mr. Brown moved to postpone the subject for the present, and to require the bill to be itemized, which was agreed to by a standing vote of 46 ayes to 14 nays. Among the noes the Philadelphians were Stokes, Elliot, and Bunn.

A certain bill was introduced into the House last Monday by Mr. Dimmick, authorizing the Sendder's Falls Water Company to maintain a dam, etc., across the Delaware river, above Trenton. This bill had originally been reported by the Speaker pro tem., Dalals, to the Local Judiciary Committee, but had afterwards been sent to the Corporation Committee.

Mr. Beans moved that the bill be sent back to the Local Judiciary, and said that he understood the Corporation Committee had already appointed a sub-committee to go to Philadelphia and investigate. He (Beans) had a strong suspicion that there would be an attempt to bleed somebody.

Mr. Steele, of Schuylkill, denied that there was to be any visit to Philadelphia.

On the debate which ensued Mr. Davis took occasion to say that he would oppose any measure which would in any way effect the water supplies of Philadelphia. This point he insisted on with much earnestness.

Mr. Beans opposed the Scuuders Falls bill as being very injurious to his constituents. His motion to change its reference was lost.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, March 16, 1870.

There is a moderate degree of activity in the money market, but not equal to the average at this period of the year, and loans continue easy. Some of the banks, however, we notice are shortening sail by calling in their loans with a view of obtaining better terms than 4 per cent. This is doubtless owing to the usual demand which springs up about this time from the agricultural districts.

We quote money on call at 5 per cent. with good collateral, and prime mercantile paper at 6@8 per cent., according to credit.

Gold was fairly active, but there was less excitement than for several days past, opening sales at 112 and quotation about noon shows no change.

Government securities continue in about the same condition as noted at the close of yesterday's business.

The Stock market was dull and prices rather unsteady. In State loans nothing doing. Sales of City Sixes at 101¾@101⅞ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad sold to some extent, but prices were a fraction off. Small sales at 48⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 114; Minehill Railroad at 51½, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55½. The balance of the list was neglected, the only sale being in Commonwealth Bank at 57.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N...c.	101⅞	100 sh Read R.s5&t.	48⅜
$900 do.....c.ls.	101⅞	100 do.s5wn&i.	48⅜
$500 Leh R Loan...	90½	5 do.....	48⅜
$161·50 Morris Cl Sc.	65	600 do .....ls.	48⅜
$1000 O C & A R bs	500	do .ls.	48⅜
bs....	73	2 sh Let Val.....	55⅜
8 shCom'h Bk....	57	50 do.....c.	55⅜
15 sh C & Am R.ls.	114⅛	31 do.....ls.	55⅜
191 sh Penna R.ls.	56⅛	5 do	55⅜
41 sh Minehill R...	51	8 do.....	55⅜
100 sh O C & A R.b60	42⅜		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@115; 5-20s of 1862, 110½@110⅝; do., 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. do., 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 10-40s, 106@106⅛; Cur. 6s, 112⅛@112¾. Gold, 112.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅜@115; 5-20s of 1862, 110@110⅛; do. 1864, 108⅞@109; do. 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1865, 108⅛@108¼; do., July, 1867, 109@109⅜; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@109⅝; 58, 10-40, 106@106⅛; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112⅜@112¾. Gold, 111⅞@112⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅞	10·50 A. M.	112
10·05 "	112	11·05 "	112⅛
10·42 "	112⅛	11·45 "	112

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—Cotton is firmer, and may be quoted at 22c. for middling uplands and 23c. for New Orleans.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is dull, and cannot be quoted over $28 ₮ ton.

There is a steady demand for Cloverseed, and further sales are reported at $8@8·12½. 175 bushels Timothy sold at $5. Flaxseed is worth $2·35.

The Flour market continues very dull, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade. Sales of 600 barrels in small lots at $4·25@4·50 ₮ barrel for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75 for Northwestern extra family; $5@5·87½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Ohio and other Western families; $6·50@7·25 for fancy brands. Rye Flour sells at $4·62½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The offerings of Wheat are small and prices steady. Sales of 3500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·24@1·25. Rye has declined, and State commands 98c. Corn is in fair request, and 6000 bushels yellow sold at 90c. in the cars and 91@92c. afloat. Oats meet a limited inquiry. 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 54@55c. 500 bushels New York two-rowed Barley sold at 85c.

Whisky is dull. Sales of 40 barrels of Pennsylvania wood-bound at $1, and some iron-bound at $1·01@102.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 16.—Arrived, steamship Bienville, from Havana.

The schr James H. Hoyt, of Staten Island, is ashore off Highlands. The sailors are in the fore rigging.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.—Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Beacon Light, from Liverpool, and brig Virginia Dare, from Montevideo.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....55 | 11 A. M.....37 | 2 P. M.....35

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, ——, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, 50 days from Bremerhaven, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, 4½ days from New Orleans via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig American Union, Willeby, 19 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Has been 13 days north of Hatteras, with very heavy northwesterly gales; shipped several heavy seas; stove after hatch house and car

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MONOPOLY UNDER THE GUISE OF PROTECTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *Tribune* denies that the cost of importing certain grades of steel is eighty-six per cent. in excess of the price paid the maker abroad. A letter of Mr. McCoy, of the firm of Vanwart, McCoy & Co., large importers of steel in New York, is conclusive as to the correctness of our statement. We might multiply proofs by citing, to the same effect, every steel importing house in this city. This point being established, then, our other assertion, that the proposed increase of duty, of one cent per pound, which the *Tribune* advocates, will raise the charges of importation to 120 per cent. of first cost, follows as a necessary consequence.

That such a rate of duty is not needed for protection is a fact established by the evidence of the steel makers themselves. In a memorial signed by all the steel makers then in the United States, addressed to Congress in January, 1867, they state that "the manufacture of steel in this country became an assured success as early as 1859." The rate of duty then existing was 12 per cent. ad valorem, and this rate was increased some 300 or 400 per cent. by the tariffs of 1861 and 1862; the increase having been agreed upon—as the steel makers tell us in their memorial—"by the representatives of foreign and American manufacturers before the Committee of Ways and Means, as being well adapted to the existing state of the steel manufacture in this country," then in its comparative infancy. The object of the increase of duty in 1862, as we learn from the same authorities, was to compensate the domestic maker for the internal tax then levied, and which, in all, equalled two and a half cents per pound. This tax, however, has been wholly removed, and the domestic maker benefited in an equal degree, the external tax or duty remaining the same. The steel makers further stated in their memorial that under this rate of duty, "the American manufacture of steel had attained, from 1859 to the commencement of the Rebellion, very considerable efficiency, and during the succeeding four years made rapid progress, competing successfully with the best English brands which had previously enjoyed a monopoly of the market."

The duties on steel having been agreed to by domestic manufacturers as "well adapted to the condition of steel manufacture in this country," and as under it they "made great progress, competing successfully for the market with the best English brands which had previously enjoyed a monopoly of the trade," what more can they desire by way of protection? Since the date of the imposition of the duties which gave them all they asked and under which they have, as they declare, thriven wonderfully, the cost of the manufacture has very largely decreased, while they have been wholly relieved of a tax equal, in currency, to the present duty in gold. Upon what pretext, then, do they ask for a rate of duty which shall increase the present cost of importation some forty per cent.? Their object, of course, is a monopoly in the production of this important article. This is the full sum of their patriotism. The *Tribune* advocates the proposed increase as a wholesome discipline of refractory industries which are too stupid or too obstinate to pursue their own interests. Consumers of steel in this country still persist in sending abroad for it. So long as they import it they must send something they produce to be consumed by "pauper laborers" abroad, who deserve no better treatment from us than to be starved. The present rate is not enough to correct the perverseness of our people; hence the *Tribune* advocates one that will increase the present excessive cost of importation some forty per cent. Such a rate is likely to finish the business.

Now, while providing for the adequate protection of labor, it is our duty to see that protection shall not become an agency for creating monopolies. We desire to see the American maker amply compensated for the higher rate of capital and labor here. Such, and even a still greater advantage, the necessities of our Government must, for a long time, secure to him. But we do not wish to put him beyond the necessities of a vigorous and healthy competition, which is the only way in which we can ever get a good article at anything like a fair cost. The *Tribune* would destroy all but domestic competition, and leave us to monopolists just as remorseless and hard-hearted as we are made to believe there are on the other side of the water.

The *Tribune* enlarges upon the vast aggregations of capital and skill required to manufacture steel. The truth is, however, that steel is made successfully with a very small outlay of capital compared with the amounts which establishments for making iron require. Several large consumers of steel in this country are already making it in their own works—making axes, sewing machines, and the like. They are making it with a few thousand dollars of additional outlay. As for skill, no more is required than in the manufacture of good iron. To succeed in the manufacture of the former, there must be proper selection of materials and a good degree of care in the processes. The allegation that it is any more difficult to make good steel than good iron, good cloth, or a good hat, is one of the inventions of our contemporary. The great difficulty in the way of making steel in this country is the unwillingness of our makers to use the right kind of material. When they use such they can make as good steel as foreigners. But they will persist in not using such, consequently their make lacks that degree of uniformity which such an important article should always possess. To insure the correction of these faults there must be reasonable competition with the foreigner. By converting the domestic manufacture into a monopoly we remove the greatest incentive to improvement, and enhance enormously the cost of the goods produced.

THE NATIONAL DISGRACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

About the year 1830, a white trader near Council Bluffs, finding himself cheated in a fur trade by some Pawnees, loaded a horse with the clothes of a man who had died of the small-pox, drove it into their village, and went on his way rejoicing. Two or three months afterwards, Colonel Dougherty (the famous Indian agent for so many years beyond the Mississippi), with his troop, visited this village for the purpose of making the annual settlement. For miles along the prairie scattered human bones were bleaching in the hot August sun; as he came nearer, the bodies, swelled and putrefying, of the more recent victims were found, usually at the edge of the pools or water-courses, where the poor wretches had crept in their agony of thirst. In the village itself there was the silence of death. Out of thirty villages visited by Dougherty that summer, only two had escaped. Naturally, a massacre of the whites followed the next winter; and again, of course, this was succeeded by a still more bloody slaughter of the Indians by the Government troops. The sequence is inevitable, and has gone on since the beginning. It is an old story, but one which clearly illustrates our mutual relations with the Indians since the murders by the Paxton Boys and Colonel Cresup a hundred years ago, to that more foul and cowardly one the other day which army officers jocularly denominate as their hard hit.

It is time we looked this Indian question full in the face. The Cheyenne or Sioux is a barbarian—a filthy, lazy, uncomfortable fact among us; he jars, perhaps, against our finer sense at every turn; but he is our creditor. We have taken from him our land—the very air we breathe. It is a plain business matter; we must pay him. But how? He is a thief, perhaps a drunkard, and an assassin, and we are a Christian people. But we have habitually sent out to deal with him, as pioneers of our civilization and Christ's gospel, traders, Pikes, and agents, who were drunkards, thieves, and assassins. They showed him the way. Now, how shall we punish him because he followed? How shall we punish this ignorant savage for being a savage? Being a Christian people, and bidden to preach the Gospel to every creature, can we deal with the Indian in no other mode than by becoming more beastly and barbarous than he? While we stretch out one hand to stay the Hindoo mother from sacrificing her child, are we to pat with the other those gallant officers and Christian gentlemen approvingly on the head, who cut the throats of women, and strangle babies at their mothers' breasts? If this is the only method left us of meeting the problem of this relic of heathendom in our midst, then our civilization and Christianity are proven to be impotent shams and lies. If we are driven to take up the red man's weapons, it must be because our own are less strong than his. General Sheridan meets the matter boldly, and defends the late massacre by saying that either the whites or Indians must be murdered; and we for our part meet it on the other hand, and assert that if centuries of education and Christianity cannot raise us a whit above the Indians, but have left us, like them, brutal cowards, mere women and baby stranglers, there is no reason to choose between us. Better the redskins should be left to torment us on the border, than these successful butchers in our army to condemn us in the eyes of the world and of God.

Government has too long willfully remained blind to these outrages upon the Indians on the frontier, of which this last, though the most glaring, is but one of a class. It is, we know, a vexatious, difficult question, but it never has been fairly met. Slavery was as difficult; expediency and political interest staved off its adjustment, until God set it right with swift and terrible action. The Indian indicts us for wrongs and cruelty as deep as those of the negro; we may call it sentimental and puling to urge them; the lightest question of price in stocks or fall in dry-goods seems to us a more weighty and real matter than the cheated and wretched savages on our border. There is but one thing, however, certain in history—that is the lives of nations, as individuals, the great currents of right and wrong ebb and flow steadily towards enlightenment or barbarism—currents which, under all, God rules; and that it is not questions of dry goods and stocks which bring upon a nation either punishment or dismemberment, but human or religious rights infringed. England, in India, laid aside her Christianity to meet heathenism with heathenish cruelty, and was taught her mistake at Lucknow and Cawnpore. We have just atoned, by the most bloody civil war ever known to the world, for our treatment of the negro. It is too soon for the lesson to be lost on us.

OUR NAVAL POWER—PARSIMONY OF CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Gentlemen on the floor of Congress, deep in the Cuban agitation, speak of our being a great nation, and able to dictate terms to any power on earth. They talk of our "naval strength," which, in reality, is confined to miserable failures of wooden vessels, some few good tugs and an acre of iron monitors that would not float with their turrets and guns. The condition of the navy has been explained to the country in the report of Secretary Robeson in unmistakable language, and an earnest appeal is there made to Congress to place the service in a condition befitting at least a fifth rate power. The appeal has been vain. The very men who talk so loud and who owe their present positions to the army and the navy, but for which they would now be unknown, are the most malignant enemies of the service, and are doing all they can to bring it into disrepute. What a pitiable condition this great republic would be in if war was suddenly sprung upon us; yet who knows when that event may occur?

The Government is now in treaty with the Dominicans for a portion of their territory, which has been much coveted by England, France, and Spain. If report speaks the truth, we are bound by the conditions of the treaty to protect the Dominicans against domestic and foreign enemies with our naval force. If we recognize the independence of the Cubans a variety of complications will arise, and we may be suddenly called upon to prepare for a collision with Spanish fleets that outnumber us in guns twenty to one. The Spanish men-of-war now in Cuba carry over four hundred guns, while our small squadron mounts but thirty guns all told. One of the Spanish frigates now in the harbor of New York carries more guns than our entire West India fleet, which, though it comprises good vessels of their kind, is no match for the Spanish force assembled in Cuban waters to meet an emergency, which they naturally conclude may arise at any moment. While this condition of affairs is well known to the people of this country, who can well understand the situation of affairs, our ships that are ready for service cannot even get to sea, because Congress has refused to grant the requisite number of men to maintain a force of forty vessels, these to be divided among all our stations abroad. Four or five ships now ready to sail for foreign stations cannot depart because the law will not allow them crews, while the crews of vessels abroad, whose times are out, have to be given one-fourth more pay to induce them to remain a few months longer on the stations.

The country has seen how the present department has labored to form a navy from the debris left by Mr. Gideon Welles, and although eighty-six vessels have been resurrected from the dead, it has been done at an expense of three and a half millions of dollars less than was paid by old Sinbad the Sailor, who in his last year fitted out but two ships. Yet Congress cannot and will not see this. The very men in the Republican party who ought to come forward and insist on the navy being put in a condition to meet the pressing necessities of the country are the first to find fault with the Government for its endeavors to afford protection to our citizens abroad.

If we recognize belligerent rights in the Cubans, then comes the right of search on the part of the Spanish vessels of war, and we all know what that will lead to with a people like the Spaniards. Spanish officers are not particular how they exercise their duties, provided they cripple their enemies. American vessels would be subjected to unnecessary and rigorous searches, and our naval commanders, who have always been instructed to resist the claim to the right of search on the part of any power, and who have probably at this moment particular instructions on the subject, would soon bring about a collision. The first gun fired in this cause would fire the heart of every American, and we should find ourselves involved in a war before the people had time to comprehend it. These are some of the results that would flow from a miserable parsimony that should never be countenanced by statesmen.

THE PANEL GAME.

From the N. Y. World.

The tariff robs, but it also swindles. It can garrote, and likewise play the "panel game." Two instances of this latter form of rascality are as follows:—

Had Mr. Kelley, whom we will here take as the Pennsylvania iron interest, moved in committee to raise the duty on rails thirty cents per hundred pounds, Mr. Schenck, or the West, would have resisted that proposition. The sly Kelley therefore thimble-rigs, and procures in the bill as now drafted the following fair-seeming clause, *vide* page 17, line 391:—

"On iron of any size or description, not included, embraced, or enumerated in this act, one cent per pound."

Iron rails not being anywhere "included, embraced, or enumerated in this act," it follows that, should the bill pass as written, Mr. Kelley will, by his "panel game," have compassed a duty of $1, instead of as now 70 cents, on each hundred pounds of iron rails—an increase of 43 per cent.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, operates the second game. In that State, as in Europe, there is manufactured from cow-hair and calf-hair a certain heavy fabric, used for padding, the roughest purposes of clothing, and in other rude ways. In England, this fabric, which weighs 2 1-5 pounds to the yard, costs 3 shillings sterling, or 72 cents gold, a yard, and to protect the Massachusetts manufacturers, a duty of 35 per cent. *ad valorem* is imposed on the foreign article. This not being enough for Massachusetts, it is desired by Mr. Hooper to clap a specific duty of 50 cents a pound on top of the 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, and, fearing a direct proposition, the "panel game" is resorted to. On page 10, line 214, of the bill we find:—

"Of all manufactured articles composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, or hair of goats, or other animals, and not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 35 per cent. ad valorem."

"Other animals" takes in cows and calves very well, and as this rough fabric from their hair is not otherwise provided for, Mr. Hooper juggles in his desired increase quite handsomely. What that increase is may be thus seen:—

PROPOSED RATE.

Price of 1 yard of cow-hair cloth in England	$0·72
Ad valorem duty, 35 per cent	25
Specific duty, 2½ lbs., at 50	1·10—$2·07

PRESENT RATE.

Price, as above	$0·72
Ad valorem duty, as above	25— 97
To Cr. of "panel game"	$1·10

—which gives a duty of 188 per cent. on first cost, and an increase of the proposed over the present duty of 440 per cent. As may be imagined, this cow-hair fabric, so far as it is employed for clothing, is used only by the very poorest and most needy classes; and yet these "panel-game" operators have the effrontery to tell us they spare the poor.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS OF NEW YORK.

From the Springfield Republican.

All of our readers have of course heard of the Manhattan Club, the headquarters of the genteel Democracy, where Manton Marble, Augustus Schell, Barlow, Belmont, Tilden, and other dignitaries meet to discuss national and State affairs. This club is not so much luxurious as comfortable, and is resorted to by men of wealth and social position.

It is now cast in the shade, however, by the Andrew Jackson Club, which is composed of the ablest and most energetic members of the Young Democracy, whose star is beginning to mount towards the zenith. This organization is particularly interesting at this time as being the centre from which the future local policy of the Democratic party will emanate, and it has become very influential of late. It was founded in March, 1867, mainly to advance the interests of Sheriff James O'Brien, the leading magnate of the new party. Its headquarters were at first in the eastern part of the city, but, as its members grew in power and popularity, it was removed to its present location on the corner of Thirty-third street and Lexington avenue. It numbers about 200 members, who are all shrewd and active politicians, stoutly opposed to the present ring, and who combine the intellectual and muscular elements of the party. Congressman James Brooks, Henry L. Clinton, Leander Buck, the President, Thomas Reese, one of the ablest Democratic politicians, and formerly clerk of the Board of Education, and Bicksby, McCahill, Genet, and Norton are among the best known members. "Jimmy" O'Brien, as he is popularly called, is, of course, the leading spirit of the organization. He is represented to be a charitable man, who neither drinks, swears, or uses tobacco in any form. He is remarkably reticent and intelligent for a man of so little education. He resembles Brick Pomeroy in his lack of the smaller vices, and controls his rough followers apparently by his personal magnetism, and has gained the respect of the educated Democrats, who appear to think highly of him.

There is a third important political club in New York, called the Blossom, from what cause I know not, but presume on account of the inclination of the noses of some politicians to blossom like that of Nasby, as drawn by the clever hand of Nast. This body is composed of the great men of the ring, including Tweed, Sweeny, and Oakey Hall, together with the leaders of the corrupt portion of the Republican party, who have affiliated with the ring in their corrupt schemes. The Blossom holds its meetings in an elegant building on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street, fitted up in the most sumptuous style. One of the great unwashed expressively described the luxury of the rooms by saying that if you struck a sledge-hammer on the floor it would not be heard a yard off, on account of the thickness of the Turkey carpet. The decorations and furniture are supposed to have been paid for by Andrew Garvin out of the profits of the new Court House job, which amounted to one or two millions. The difference between the Blossom and the Andrew Jackson Club in outward appearance is striking. The latter meets in an old wooden Revolutionary mansion, furnished in the plainest style with a bar, and a few portraits of local Democratic politicians. The interior is constructed in the fashion of one hundred years ago, with antique fireplaces, mantels, and fine old carvings. The contrast between the place and its occupants is very suggestive, and a gathering of its members to consult about future political plans and operations must be a strange spectacle. There is a new Democratic club called the Jefferson, which has been lately formed at Harlem, but it does not amount to much. Mr. Genet is President.

HOW GENERAL GRANT ALLOWS HIMSELF TO BE HOODWINKED BY SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is at last officially admitted that the American Government has allowed itself to be systematically deceived by the Spanish authorities in regard to Cuban affairs. Mr. Hamilton Fish has awakened from his long sleep, not to find, like Rip Van Winkle, the banner of freedom waving over the former strongholds of despotism, but to discover that he has been the dupe of those monstrous misrepresentations which impelled General Grant to side with the oppressors of Cuba and to resist the efforts of her heroic citizens. That this country should confide the management of its foreign affairs to a Secretary of State who implicitly believes all that is told him by the Spanish Minister, and the lawyers and spies in his employ, and by the unscrupulous military adventurers who constitute the government at Madrid, would seem to be almost incredible. Unfortunately, the fact cannot be disputed.

If the responsibility which Mr. Fish has thus assumed affected only his own reputation as an intelligent man, the matter would deserve little attention; but from the moment an official's credulity—not to say obliquity—causes wide-spread suffering and injustice, as in the case of the Cubans, and makes American influence the laughing stock of the world, the delinquency assumes such formidable proportions as to demand immediate and efficient action on the part of the people's representatives. It is fortunate that Mr. Fish was not in Mr. Seward's place during our civil war. He would have placed implicit faith in all the intelligence conveyed to him by the Rebel spies and agents inside the State Department and in Washington city; and after acting upon information which he ought to have known was false and wrecking the fortunes of his country, he would probably, as at the present day in the analogous position respecting Cuba, have expressed his amazement at the audacity of his deceivers.

A high dignitary of State who acts thus may give capital dinners and be a very fine gentleman, but he is not the sort of person to have charge of public business affecting the honor of this nation and the welfare of neighboring States, struggling against despotism. But although Mr. Fish must naturally suffer in reputation for presuming to undertake duties which he is unable to fulfil, the country will hold the President responsible for the blunders of the Secretary of State. This responsibility will be the more serious because at the time the Cabinet was formed the merest tyro in political life must have known that Mr. Fish was unfit for the important post to which he was assigned.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

From the London Times.

The last mail from America has brought us the full report of the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States upon a case of considerable direct importance to many on this side the Atlantic, and interesting to all, as illustrating, perhaps beyond any other, the peculiarities of the United States Constitution. In February, 1862, when the civil war was still young, Congress passed an act which was immediately approved in due form by President Lincoln, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue $150,000,000 in United States notes payable to bearer, and the act declared that such notes "shall be lawful money and a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest" upon the bonds and notes of the federation. This act was but the first of a series continually increasing the amount of the notes issued under the same conditions, until at last the total issued approached $450,000,000. At the time it was passed Mr. Chase was the Secretary of the Treasury, and the measure was introduced, as were most of the other measures of the same character, under his auspices, as part of the plans recommended to Congress for raising money to prosecute the war. Eight years have since elapsed; Mr. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury of 1862, has for some time been Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court of the Union, and by a singular fortune it has come to pass that the validity of the act of 1862, initiated under the superintendence of the Secretary, has been submitted for the decision of the Court presided over by the Judge. In the result it has been decided by a majority of the Court that the act was entirely unconstitutional and void, so far as it affected to make the transferable notes, the issue of which it authorized, a legal tender in discharge of past debts, and that Congress transcended its proper powers in attempting to confer such a privilege on the notes. To complete the singularity of the position, it fell to the lot of the Chief Justice not only to pronounce the decision of the majority, but also to make it by his vote the decision of a majority. The case was heard by seven judges, and, omitting the Chief Justice, three were for supporting and three for annulling the act of Congress. Chief Justice Chase heroically joined in sacrificing what we may call his own offspring, and in his judgment made the amplest confession of the error Congress had perpetrated. The act of the Supreme Court in annulling the retrospective action of the Legal-tender act must go far to reassure those who feared that the authority of the judicature had been irremediably weakened by the civil war in America. It would not, we believe, be possible to mention a decision of more momentous importance, or one the grounds of which were more independently investigated. It is true that a cry has been already raised in some quarters in America that the Senate must not approve any fresh appointments to the Court unless they are satisfied that the persons appointed dissent from the recent judgment; but it is difficult to believe that "a law-abiding people" would seriously think of striking so fatal a blow at the integrity of the administration of justice. Dismissing this outrageous suggestion, it must be observed that the result of the trial comes home in a very practical sense to many in England and in Germany. The holders of the securities of all the States except Massachusetts have, since 1862, been paid in paper their interest accruing under bonds given before that date, and some of them whose bonds have matured have been paid off in the same depreciated medium. They have consistently protested against the wrong they have suffered, and the correspondence between the agent of the Messrs. Rothschild and the Treasurer of Pennsylvania will be remembered from the extraordinary tone adopted by that State official. The decision of the Supreme Court would seem to give to all foreigners who have thus been receiving paper, under protest, in discharge of contracts made when the currency was coin, a right to sue the States indebted to them for the difference in value between what they received and what was their due. We do not understand how any answer could be set up to such a claim. Difficulties might be thrown in the way of suitors, but the Courts to which they would resort would be Federal and not State Courts, and ultimate success ought to be certain. It is probable that united and prompt action would produce a settlement satisfactory to creditors, if it did not even restore the financial reputation of the States in question.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 7, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.
3 8 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
3 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unturnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kloeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

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Important to Book-keepers.

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THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
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By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.
You are invited to call and examine it.

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REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 8 1y A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. "Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
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2 28 mwf5 NEW YORK.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwi 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 23 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 158 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 1 10 mwsl1m

PATENT OFFICES,
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(Entrance on FOURTH Street),
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu5 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
6 7 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 wfm 6m No. 939 N. SECOND Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 265

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mthS

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Patrick McCaulley, employed at the flour mill of Mr. William B. Thomas, Noble street, above Twelfth, was caught in the machinery yesterday afternoon and instantly killed.

—William Shemeld, eleven years old, residing at No. 902 Steward street, was run over by a coal car, on Washington avenue, yesterday, and had one of his feet crushed. He was admitted into the hospital.

—Catharine Boyles, residing back of No. 1343 Germantown avenue, was severely burned about the neck, arms, and legs yesterday afternoon, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. Policeman Boyles, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames, had one of his hands badly burned.

—It will be a source of extreme regret to the community generally to learn that Judge M. R. Thayer is still suffering from the very serious attack of inflammatory rheumatism with which he was seized last December. Indeed, it is feared that such is the severity of his affliction and the shattered state of his system, that he will be unable to resume his seat on the bench.

—The following proposals for building a public schoolhouse on a lot of ground situate on Noble street, below Sixth, Twelfth ward, were made yesterday afternoon: — Thomas McCarty, $31 475; Decker Miller, $34,000; Charles C. Carman, $33,970; William Keas, $34,600; Francis McManus, $39,940; P. H. Somerset, $34,797; Lippincott & Haines, $35,600; George H. Brinkworth, $30,850. Mr. Brinkworth being the lowest bidder, received the contract.

—The annual meeting of the James Page Library Association was held last evening at their hall, Girard avenue, near Shackamaxon street. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Thomas H. Gill; Vice-Presidents, John J. Miller and Hon. John Robbins; Secretary, Philip C. Fisher; Treasurer, Samuel McLaughlin; Librarians, T. Wagner, Robert Tener; Member of the Board of Managers for three years, Christian Scheets; Solicitor, James Page, Esq.

—A meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin was held last evening at their Hall, on N. Fifth street, above Vine, John Kihm, Grand Sire, in the chair; Isaac M. Hoy, Grand Secretary. The following persons were appointed as representatives to the Grand Lodge, to meet in Boston, Mass., the third Tuesday of April: Thomas Phillips, Friendship Lodge, No. 219; A. J. Hoy, Kensington Lodge, No. 203; John Cue, Philadelphia Lodge. No. 121; James Patton, do. do.; George P. Brailey, do. do. The report of the Grand Treasurer showed that $1146 had been sent to Worcester, Mass., to sustain the men while on a strike.

—On Monday afternoon last United States Revenue Officers Haas and Herr, accompanied by Deputy Marshals Bernard and Ridgway, visited the Richmond districts for the purpose of making a haul among the distillers. Their presence in the district having become known while they were operating in the first place destroying nine hogsheads, the news of their action spread like wildfire. No arrests were made, all the proprietors having decamped. William, Ann, Somerset, and other streets, together with a number of open lots, numbering from twenty to thirty, were visited, and twenty-five hogsheads of mash were destroyed.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company was held last night at the southwest corner Broad and Walnut streets. Its object was to take action in reference to the Board of Management not complying with the resolutions directing the opening of the library on Sunday. Mr. Jos. Megary presided, and Mr. Thomas F. Blakemore acted as secretary. Resolutions creating a committee of seven to ascertain the rights of the company, and to recommend the proper proceeding to enforce them, and that the meeting reassemble at the call of the committee in the lecture-room of the library building, were adopted. The following is the committee:—William V. McGrath, John O'Byrne, G. M. Eldridge, John C. Granger, Mayer Sulzberger, S. W. Pennypacker, Thomas F. Blakemore.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112⅛.

—Minnesota is completely snow bound.

—The Texas delegation paid their respects to the President yesterday.

—Governor Alcorn offers $1000 reward for the apprehension of Colonel Yerger.

—An effort will be made to-day to get the Texas Admission bill considered in the Senate.

—The crew of the Wyoming are to receive $100,000 prize money for destroying the Japanese pirates in 1860.

—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to report against the ratification of the San Domingo treaty.

—In consequence of the unusual amount of ice in the Atlantic, the European steamers are for the present to take the southern route.

—Two men have been arrested in New York, charged as accomplices of a gang of counterfeiters of revenue stamps, recently operating in this city.

—Riehl has released the Canadian prisoners at Fort Garry in order to avoid bloodshed, a force of six hundred English having been organized to rescue them.

—The Funding bill met with some rough treatment in the House yesterday, but it was finally referred to the consideration of the Ways and Means Committee.

—A report was current in Washington last evening that the House Foreign Relations Committee had voted to recommend the recognition of the Cuban revolutionists.

—A stranger attempted yesterday to force his way into an apartment in the National Capitol reserved for the use of Senators, assaulted the officers, and had to be removed bodily by the police. He is now a prisoner, awaiting the pleasure of the Senate.

Foreign Affairs.

—The French troops are not to be withdrawn from Rome.

—It was reported in Paris yesterday that the French Ambassador had left Rome.

—France is sustained, in its demand for representation in the Œcumenical Council, by Austria.

—Austria will assist at the International Conference in regard to ocean cables, but declines to preside.

—Political offenses, the Prussian Reichstag enacts, are punishable only when a criminal purpose is shown.

—A demand has been made upon the President of the great council for an immediate discussion of the infallibility dogma.

—In the British House of Commons, yesterday, Sir J. Pakington said it was reported that the City of Boston left New York loaded twenty inches deeper than the underwriters allow.

—The Democratic candidate for Senator in the Fourth district of New Hampshire was defeated by 19 votes in a total of 5773. There were three candidates, Republican, Democratic, and Temperance, and the last received 101 votes.

GENERALITIES.

The New Liquor Law of Maine.

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, sent the following curious communication to the House of Representatives of that State on Saturday:—

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA, March 11, 1870.—*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*—

The bill entitled "An act additional to chapter 33 of the Public Laws of 1858, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors," has been laid before me for approval. Some of its provisions appear to be of so extraordinary a character as to suggest grave doubts of their propriety or good effect; but, considering the remarkable circumstance that the bill has passed both houses without opposition, I have given it my official signature. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Arrested by Telegraph.

A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday, announcing the apprehension of John K. Phillips, the defaulting Deputy Collector, at Queenstown, Ireland. He arrived at the latter place on board of the ship Idaho. Steps will be immediately taken by the Government for the purpose of procuring an extradition. The charge against him is "having embezzled about $40,000 belonging to the United States" while serving under Collector McHarg. The culprit is but twenty-eight years of age, and he has a young wife in a delicate condition of health, and totally unprovided for. Orders were transmitted to Liverpool to the police and United States Consul to arrest him upon the arrival of the steamer, giving at the same time a full description of the fugitive.

Only a Lot of Coal Dust.

A band of sharpers planned and made a nice raid on the property of the United States Government in the Brooklyn Navy Yard a short time ago. It happened in this wise:—An auction sale was held of condemned and worthless material, the schedule of which had been approved. A clerk in the Civil Engineer's office, more Darling in name than attributes, quietly added to the schedule, after it had been signed, the innocent paragraph, "A lot of coal dust;" and this list, so amended, was placed in the hands of the auctioneer. The sale occurred at the specified time, and the articles sold were knocked off at the rates prevailing on such occasions, the buyers inspecting each article while the bidding took place. When "a lot of coal dust" was reached, Darling said it was over in the corner of the yard, and the party, thinking it of little account, as it really was, did not visit it. After a few bids it was knocked down to the Kerrigan brothers for seven or eight dollars. The sale then closed. The next act in the little play was the sudden appearance of a lot of carts moving out a first-class article of blacksmith's coal belonging to the Bureau of Equipment.

Incidentals.

—A Boston druggist who gave laudanum instead of rhubard, and killed his man, has been fined $450.

—The proposed revision, by the English bishops, of the King James version of the Bible may remind some commentators that Elijah is the only one of the prophets who was literally translated.

—The Galena (Ill.) *Gazette* narrates how three young men, who ascertained that a certain young lady had engaged herself to each of them, fiercely quarrelled about it for several months, and then agreed to wait upon the girl in a body and ask her to take her choice. But the girl quietly informed them that it was a quarrel of their own, in which she was not particularly interested, and that they must settle it among themselves. Whereupon they retired and settled the difficulty by drawing lots, and the winner married the girl last week. The bride declares that she got the one that was her choice from the first.

—Mrs. E. Morris, Justice of the Peace for the county of Sweetwater, Wyoming Territory, decided on the 14th ult. her first case. It is said that the lawyers who argued it exhibited quite as much embarrassment as the lady official. She had, however, an advantage in point of age and weight of opinion, as she is more fat than fair, and nearly 60. The questions involved were discussed with considerable ability, but the functionary exhibited her self-denial by deciding that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. Her husband is of Jewish nationality. While such fortune as this is offered by the West to the Israelites, the millennium will be indefinitely postponed if it has to be preceded by the return of the tribes to Jerusalem.

—A well-known citizen of Topeka, Kansas, has at his business office two large slabs of red sandstone, containing, it is said, three well-defined impressions from the feet of a human being. They have attracted much attention on the part of Topekans, and are to be submitted to scientific investigation. If what they purport to be, humanity will be antedated or geology upset. Only the minuteness of description, and the respectability of the names mentioned, relieve the suspicion that somebody has been reading "Footprints" and "Old Red Sandstone," and got things slightly mixed. Just such a discovery was once made in Connecticut, but a more careful examination showed that the tracks had been made by a biped indeed, but one that had wings. The stones will be the subject of profound scientific interest, even though the footsteps should be those of "Plato's man."

—The amusements of a community are an index of its civilization. Cock fighting at the North is confined to the roughs; at the South it was the pride and pleasure of the "chivalry." It yet finds favor, we regret to say, in Georgia, and the papers of Augusta glow with the accounts of a recent match in which 21 cocks on either side were pitted against each other in succession, the "main" being won by the odds of a single fight. The stake was $2500, and the interest excited may be judged from the opening sentence of the description in the *Chronicle and Sentinel*:—"The birthday of G. Washington and the parade of the Augusta Fire Department are not the only great events which occur on the 22d of February." We suppose that Georgians did justice to their fire department, as it was on the spot, and could demand its honors; but it's a pity about G. W. The encounter of the cocks, we are further informed, "caused the glories of Trenton and of Yorktown to fade." South Carolina—for it was an affair of States—was represented by the champion rooster. It is not the only occasion in which the Game Cock State has raised a dust in which the landmarks of history were temporarily obscured.

—"Ods bullets and blades"—but they came very near having a duel in Omaha! Mr. McBay believed that one Tom Todd had said things about Mrs. McBay, Sdeth! Nothing but the blood of Tom could suffice. Tom retracted *in toto* when McB. talked of shooting: didn't say it, didn't mean it, didn't believe it—in point of fact was so insulted by the suggestion that he had said it, that he wanted to challenge McB. His feelings were so wrought upon by the thought that McB. had thought that he, T. T., had thought anything of the sort about Mrs. McB., that he proposed to exchange shots on the river bank. McB., thus challenged, selected in preference a hotel as the rendezvous, but demanded a written cartel. Herein was a difficulty; Todd was not an expert in using the pen, and consented that McB. should indite the challenge, which was written accordingly as follows:

"OMAHA Neb Feb 23d 70—This is to sertify that I Thomas Tod do propose to chalenge G N McBay to meat me at the St Nicholas Hotel with a shott gun at the hours of one oclock. THOMAS TODD."

But before the appointed hour McB. took a different view of the matter, and thought it might be more honor to his family if his days were long in the land. He proceeded to the office of a justice, had Todd arrested on the strength of the challenge, and bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $300; and both parties will use the "shot-gun" only in pursuit of "meat" of the ordinary kind.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., & Co., corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 5

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·11 | MOON RISES..... ....
SUN SETS..... 6·08 | HIGH WATER..... 0·39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Feb. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 26
Bellona	London	New York	Feb. 26
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 17
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 19
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Mar. 19
America	New York	Bremen	Mar. 19
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 19
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Mar. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Mar. 24
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 26
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 26
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Mar. 26
Bellona	New York	London	Mar. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 17
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar. 18
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Mar. 19
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Mar. 19
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Annie P. Clark, Edmundson, Annapolis, D. Cooper.
Schr Wm. James, Outten, Richmond via Wilmington, Del., D. Cooper.
Schr Murney, Murney, Washington, D. C., D. Cooper.
Schr E. F. Meaney, Lewis, Middletown, Ct., D. Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Winnifred, Scott, 30 hours from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co. Towed up by tug America.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Saw a bark outside the Capes, beating in; a bark at anchor off the Brown; ship Bazaar, hence for New Orleans; brig American Union, from Matanzas; and schr John Shay, from Darien, at anchor off Bombay Hook; bark Sam Shepherd, for Cienfuegos, off Liston's; and ship Tamerlane, from Bremerhaven, off Reedy Island. Passengers—Rev. G. A. Hood, Miss M. E. Clark, Messrs. John Armstrong, Wm. Halter, Wm. Pollock, and E. Westcott.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Yacht Wanderer, Ricketts, 14 days from St. Andrew's, with cocoanuts, etc., to S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Steamtug America, Virden, 30 hours from New York, having in tow ship Winnifred, from that port. Outside the Capes, saw bark Annie Augusta, from St. Jago de Cuba. At the Breakwater, passed ship Tamerlane, from Bremen; at Bombay Hook, brig American Union, from Matanzas.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Schr A. G. Elyn, McAllister, from Pamunky river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

BELOW.

Schr Hattie Ross, from Demarara, and a bark, unknown.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Dunbrody, Sheckel, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst., and was off the Bell Buoy at 2 P. M.

Ship Columbia, Foss, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.

Ship Julia, Mounce, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.

Ship Centaur, Foster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 2d inst.

Ship City of Hamilton, Phillips, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 2d inst.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, cleared at Liverpool 28th ult. for New Orleans.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 14th inst.

Bark Ferdinand, Meyer, hence, at Antwerp 2d inst.

Bark Amphion, Rees, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 2d inst.

Bark Kensington, Raymond, hence for Bremen, which was hauled into Cuxhaven, was towed out to sea evening of 27th ult., in consequence of the heavy ice drift.

Bark Zulma, Peterson, hence, at Naples 19th ult.

Bark Hazard, Fernland, hence, at Havre 28th ult.

Bark Veteran, Snow, sailed from Marseilles 26th ult. for Messina.

Bark Orchilla, Havener, from Messina for Boston, passed through the Straits 17th ult.

Bark Frednaes, Broulund, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 28th ult.

Bark John Boulton, Lindsay, cleared at New York 14th inst., for Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, at Portland 12th inst., from Calbarien.

Schr H. Curtis, Richardson, at Havana 8th inst., for Calbarien and a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, and Billy Butts, Horton, sailed from Cardenas 6th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Orion, Osborn, from Belfast via Newport, L. I., for Philadelphia, with ice, is ashore at Oak Point, L. I., and as yet is not materially injured.

Schr I. H. Wainwright, Edwards, cleared at New York 14th inst., for Wilmington, Del.

Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, hence, at Boston 14th instant.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brewer, hence for Salem, passed Hell Gate 14th inst.

Schrs Mary Weaver, Weaver, from Boston, and Ira Sumner, Boardman, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

Schr W. E. Barnes, Arey; Wellington, Barker; and Olive Heywood, Arey, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at Portland 12th inst.

Schr Emma M. Fox, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 12th inst.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,

Furniture Warerooms,

No. 40 South SECOND Street,

2 28 1m West Side, Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17⅝ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 20tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15ftu5) DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,

2 26⅝ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$33
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 8 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1⅝

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27⅝ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship

PROMETHEUS,

will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,

On THURSDAY, March 17, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8⅝ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4⅝

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 6th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4⅝ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1⅝

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRIGUES, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 1 25⅝

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS IN Imported Paper Patterns,

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived- 3 6 stuth6

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7⅝ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR BINS. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11⅝ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.

T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
2⅝ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL, MARCH 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at the Frankford Arsenal with fresh beef of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1870.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

To enable city dealers to compete intelligently with local parties, it may be stated that the contract, together with sales to officers and families on the post, usually averages from $400 to $450 per month; that it requires a wagon to visit the post four times a week, and that a person who should use proper means to do so could, no doubt, create a remunerative outside local trade in connection with his contract engagements.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the advantage of the United States to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE, First Lieut. Ord.,
3 15 6t Brevet Captain, A. C. S.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets (entrance on Greene), P. O. Box 1861.

NEW YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, the following named Ordnance Stores, to wit:—

2193 Artillery Valise Saddles, repaired, } at St. Louis
1160 " " " repairable, } Arsenal,
5363 " Collars, } Mo.
539 " " at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this Agency or the Arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned,

S. CRISPIN,
3 14 6t Brevet-Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS,

FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9⅝ Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

AT

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

It is admitted on all sides that one of the greatest social problems of the day is the enlargement of the bounds of remunerative employment for women. It is this that lies at the bottom of all the agitation with regard to woman's rights, and that gives the agitators any hold whatever upon the regards of the public. In spite of the many absurdities by which the would-be reformers make themselves and their cause ridiculous, they have undoubtedly done much good if only by directing attention to this point. Those who have dispassionately considered the subject, however, have almost unanimously come to the opinion that the disabilities of women under the law are few and unimportant, and that if any reform is effected, or the status of women improved, it must be by their own practical and earnest labors to prove that they are capable of conducting successfully those employments that have hitherto been monopolized by men, and in this manner bringing about such changes in public opinion that they will receive the hearty co-operation of all candid and fair-minded men and disarm the prejudices of those conservatives who are so allied to old forms that they are unable to see any good whatever in novelty, no matter what claims it may have in right and justice. Such prejudices as these women who wish to compete with men in the higher professions must expect to meet. It may be that we are prejudiced when we esteem the vituperative stump speeches of such women as Mrs. Cady Stanton and Susan Anthony, and their execrations of the whole masculine sex for conspiring to deprive women of their natural rights, as a peculiarly feminine waste of energy, but we confess that our regards are rather with those women who resolutely go to work, and fit themselves to fight the battle with the world just as men are compelled to do if they expect to succeed, and then carry on the business they take in hand with a full intention to succeed, if knowledge, energy, and industry can compass success.

For many branches of medicine women are peculiarly fitted, and, in spite of prejudices and opposition, they have succeeded and won for themselves the cordial recognition of impartial persons of both sexes. They have proved that in some very important specialties they are fully equal to the male practitioners, while it cannot be disputed that, so far as their own sex is concerned, they are in the great majority of cases to be preferred as attendants beside a sick bed before physicians of the other sex. It is to the credit of the women who have devoted themselves to the study of medicine that as a general rule they have combated the prejudices of society, not by loud-mouthed assertions of their rights, but by steadily attending to their business, and proving in the actual practice of their profession that they are qualified for all they attempt.

After the tirades of the woman's rights agitators, it is refreshing to read such a clear, practical, and eloquent address as that of Professor Ann Preston, at the eighteenth commencement of the Woman's Medical College on Saturday last. This lady insisted on one point that needs to be particularly impressed upon the minds of women who have need or ambition to enlarge their sphere of action beyond the needlework and shopkeeping that bound the energies of many who ought to be capable of better things, and that is the importance of nice, conscientious observation and investigations by which alone the great truths of science can be elicited. She looks upon woman physicians, and we think justly, as the proper reformers of many of the frivolities of education, manners, and dress that make the sex so often the objects of offensive criticism. She repudiates the morbid ideas of such writers as Michelet, that feeble womanhood is the necessary result of advanced civilization and contends that it is not to a high civilization but the failure to reach it that this is due. "The higher civilization," she rightly says, "will be in harmony with nature, health, and with the moral and divine law. It will drive out follies as well as fevers; it will foster pure, simple tastes; and it will find its model of beauty in form and drapery, not in the vulgar devices by which fashionable mantua-making distorts and burlesques human proportions, but in the grace and fitness of artistic nature, and the corresponding fitness of clothing." These are the ideas that lie at the very foundation of any reform that may be attempted in the condition of women, and they are as far removed from an endorsement of the hideousness that some female reformers affect in their semi-masculine costume as they are of the "irrational" dress of the girl of the period, that is properly an object of censure on æsthetic as well as on hygienic grounds. The address alludes in terms of congratulation to the progress that women are making in the study and practice of medical science in various parts of the world, and to the fitness that many female physicians have shown for their calling. It reminds women that in some parts of medical work they must expect to be surpassed by men, while in others they have qualifications that ought to give them a pre-eminence. It insists upon the systematic business habits and the importance of mental culture, not only in matters of science but in literature and general knowledge, and it reminds female practitioners of medicine that the standard of moral virtue is higher for women than it is for men, and that the world deems any disregard of it worse for her than for him.

The whole address is admirably suited not only to impress the graduates of the Woman's Medical College with a proper idea of the importance of the vocation they have chosen, but to give the public a right understanding of the exact position of women with regard to the profession and practice of medicine, and to advance the real interests of women in other remunerative fields of labor. The ideas of Professor Ann Preston are well worthy of the study of those who are anxious to improve the position of women and to gain for them the right to work for wages that will represent the value of the work performed; and we commend it to all who are interested in the subject of woman's rights as a practical demonstration as to how those rights may be obtained and secured by women themselves if they have the disposition to go the right way about it.

Quite an animated controversy has sprung up on the vexed question whether the Mercantile Library should be open on Sunday. We have no doubt that more good than harm will ensue from a decision in the affirmative, and it is the true policy of that institution to take the proposed advanced step. Still, the Board of Directors have at least a plausible excuse for their proposed action of submitting the point in issue to a vote of the entire body of stockholders, instead of acting under the direction of a majority of the small number of shareholders who happened to be present at the meeting which considered this subject. It is a general principle of all bodies that a quorum of some sort must confirm any important action about which controversies are likely to arise, and there is something ludicrous in the idea that a majority of the hundred shareholders present at the meeting in question acquired absolute control of this matter by the mere accident of their presence on that occasion, in defiance of the wishes of nearly 7000 stockholders who did not attend the meeting. Despite all the fine things said at the indignation meeting held last night at Horticultural Hall by Mrs. General Jones and General J. Sidney Jones, and despite the disinterested anxiety of John O'Byrne, Esq., to carry the matter into the courts, we do not see that the directors committed an unpardonable sin when they refused to permit one stockholder to bind seventy, for this is about the proportion of those present and absent at the regular meeting. If the directors fairly carry out their proposition to send two slips, one reading "For opening on Sunday" and the other "Against opening on Sunday," to each stockholder, with an explanation that will enable all to vote understandingly, and if the responses are faithfully recorded, the real wishes of the parties in interest will for the first time be ascertained; and the friends of the Sunday project should use their best efforts to secure a majority of the votes polled at this election.

Senator Henszey's Metropolitan Police bill passed second reading in the State Senate yesterday, all the Republicans present, except Senator Lowry, supporting it. Mr. Connell made an attempt to load the bill with the dead weight of the Commissioners whose names did so much to kill the former bill, but he withdraw this amendment in response to the appeals of the friends of the new proposition, and there is a fair prospect that it will pass finally in the Senate, after the parliamentary tactics of its adversaries are exhausted. What the people of Philadelphia need is a permanent, non-partisan force. If the Legislature wished to do a wise and just thing, they would secure this boon to our citizens; but the best that can be hoped for from Henszey's bill, if it passes and is signed, is that Mayor Fox's Democratic officers will be supplanted by Republicans.

The San Domingo Annexation Scheme was knocked in the head yesterday, the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs instructing Mr. Sumner to report to the Senate adversely to the ratification of the treaty negotiated with President Baez by Mr. Perry, our commercial agent, some months ago. The vote in the committee stood five to two, as follows:—Affirmative—Senators Harlan and Cameron; negative—Senators Sumner, Patterson, Morton, Casserly, and Schurz. The terms of the rejected treaty were as follows:—

"First. The United States stipulate to pay the sum of $1,500,000.

"Second. This money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the republic of San Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented to be of comparatively small amount.

"Third. In case the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the beforementioned sum of $1,500,000, the public lands of San Domingo are pledged as security for the excess.

"Fourth. The liquidation of the obligations is to be intrusted to commissioners, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties.

"Fifth. In consideration of the discharge of these obligations, San Domingo cedes to the United States all forts, docks, custom-houses, and all other public buildings, arsenals, etc., and complete jurisdiction over the territory.

"Sixth. San Domingo to be annexed or acquired as a territory, and not as a State, and subject to the legislation of Congress, in the same manner as the Territories of the United States.

"Seventh. The treaty to be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the Senate of the United States, and confirmed by the vote of a majority of the citizens of San Domingo."

The following is a schedule of the property which the United States would have acquired by the ratification of the treaty:—

"The stronghold of the city of San Domingo, which comprehends its walls, 16 forts and small redoubts, two heavy batteries, various quarters, two powder magazines, the fortress called Homenage and a park of artillery, with a full armament of cannon and mortars, iron and brass shells, grenades, grape muskets, and other utensils, and instruments indispensable to a fortified place; the Castle of San Jeronimo; the Castle of Jaina, on the river of that name; the Fort San Luis, at Santiago de Los Caballeros; the Castle of San Felipe, at Puerto Plata; the fort of San Francisco, at Monte Christi; the Fort of Santa Barbara at Samana; the Fort of Los Cacaos, at the same place; the Custom House at San Domingo, and its dependencies; the Custom House of Samana, built of timber; the ports of San Domingo, Macores, Azua, Samana, Orterto, Plata, and Monte Christi, which are those which are licensed for commerce with foreigners. There are, moreover, an infinity of ports, bays and coves which could be applied to similar use, especially Baracoa, Puerte Viejo, De Azua, La Caldera, La Romana, Chareu, Matanzas, and Manzanillo. Various other points intended for fortifications, military stations, and which have either been removed or not yet erected."

It was further provided in the treaty that, upon its ratification by the United States, the sum of $127,229, paid by the United States on account of the rent of Samana Bay, should be deducted from the sum of $1,500,000 to be paid for annexation. In case of the rejection of the treaty, the United States have the right to acquire the Peninsula and Bay of Samana at any time prior to the expiration of a period of fifty years, by paying $2,000,000 in gold. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has not yet acted on the proposed treaty for the lease of Samana Bay, and it is possible, although not probable, that it may look upon the latter project with more favor than the annexation scheme. The adverse report of the committee insures the defeat of the annexation treaty in the Senate. The people of San Domingo, however, appear more disposed to regard the scheme with favor than those of the United States, as, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, a popular vote was taken about three weeks ago, resulting overwhelmingly in favor of the ratification of the treaty.

The British Navy.—In presenting the navy estimates in the English House of Commons on the evening of February 28, Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, made an elaborate speech, in the course of which he gave some interesting and important items concerning the present state and future prospects of the British navy. He commenced by stating the gross amount of the estimates for the year at £9,250,000, and comparing them with the estimates of former years; he showed that they were the lowest since 1857-8, and involved a saving of three-quarters of a million on last year's estimates. In the vote for pay and allowances there was a saving of £100,000, there being a reduction of 2000 in the number of men and boys employed. In the vote for clothing there was a saving of £205,000, stores £47,000, shipbuilding £300,000, civil departments £19,000, and transport service £57,000. On the other side there was an increase for the extension of the dockyards, and of £189,000 for the non-effective services. He then described in detail the extensive administrative changes made in the various departments, the effect of which, as a rule, had been not only great economy but largely increased efficiency, and he claimed for the Admiralty the credit of having carried out the disagreeable duty of reduction with the utmost possible consideration for individuals. When the ships now in course of construction were finished, he claimed that England would have thirty-one broadside armored vessels and nine turret ships, in addition to an efficient force of unarmored ships—a much stronger force, as he showed by comparison, than was possessed either by France or the United States. As to the future, the Admiralty, after careful consideration, had come to the conclusion that in ordinary times England ought to build annually above 12,000 tons of armored and 7500 tons of unarmored ships—4000 by contract, and the rest in the dockyards. This would require about 6000 men for building purposes alone, and a dockyard expenditure of about £2,500,000. The shipbuilding programme for the year contemplated 12 new ships, including an improved vessel of the unmasted Thunderer type, and a frigate of a type intermediate between the Inconstant and Volage, all experience pointing to the supreme importance of pushing on the most powerful class of armored ships and the fastest cruisers. Though satisfied with the service gun up to the 12-inch gun, the admiralty had come to the conclusion that it was not powerful enough for the new vessels of the Thunderer type, and they desired, therefore, that there should be a trial between the Whitworth and service guns, restricted to this particular purpose. In explaining the proposed distribution of the fleet, Mr. Childers announced that another flying squadron would be despatched this year, and that the coast-guard district ships would be sent on a cruise, to form a sort of second channel fleet; and he described in detail the means by which the Admiralty proposed to rout out all the useless men in the service, and to strengthen the reserve, by which he calculated he would secure a reserve of 37,000 blue-jackets and marines. Finally, he gave an elaborate exposition of the new plan of retirement, the basis of which is the compulsory retirement of admirals of the fleet at seventy years of age, admirals and vice-admirals at sixty-five, of rear-admirals at sixty, captains at fifty-five, commanders at fifty, and lieutenants at forty-five. Flag-officers, too, would be compelled to retire after ten years of non-service, captains after seven years, and commanders after five years. The scale of retirement, based on age and service, would range from £200 to £800, and the list of officers would be reduced to 2336. The financial effect of the scheme would be—beginning with a loss of £54,000 in the first year—at the end of twenty-five years to save the country from £300,000 to £350,000 a year. In conclusion, the enthusiastic minister claimed for the estimates that they provided for efficiency in the public service, economy, and contentment in the navy, all of which, of course, afforded infinite satisfaction to John Bull, who takes excessive pride in his navy, but at the same time dislikes to pay taxes as much as any other man.

The Progress of Telegraph Extension.—In the electric chain which is binding the two hemispheres together, says an exchange, the newest links now proposed will be those forming the South American system. Of these, two have passed through their preliminary stages, and are near the date at which they will be open to commerce. Of these, one is the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, the other is the Panama and South Pacific line. The former is to connect Havana with Kingston, Jamaica, from which branch two lines, one connecting with Aspinwall, and the other passing over the chain of West Indian Islands, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Guadaloupe, Barbadoes, Trinidad, with the main land at Demerara. A line to Mexico from these islands is also contemplated. From the continental termini, lines will start connecting the principal countries of South America. The wires of the West Indian lines were contracted for last August, on the understanding that they were to be completed in eight months, and laid within eleven—the cost of making and laying being limited to £587,000. The South Pacific line, which will be an important feeder to this, carries its wires from the Central American terminus to Tambez, an important port of Peru, touching at desirable points in Ecuador and New Grenada. At Tambez connection will be made with the wires of the National Telegraph Company of Peru, with whom an exclusive arrangement has been made for interchange of traffic. This line has already wires extending to Iquique, connecting Lima, Callao, and the chief coast towns of Peru. It is about completing its connection with Chili, which will shortly be connected with the Argentine Republic and Brazil by the lines to be erected between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres, via St. Jago, Mendoza, Cordova, and Rosario. The ocean cable to Montevideo is already working, and the land line erected between Rio Janeiro and Porte Allegre will be extended to Buenos Ayres. Thus these lines will bring into telegraphic communication with the United States and Europe 12,000,000 of people, who have a commerce of more than £20,000,000. The South Pacific cable will consist of 1100 miles of submarine cable and 30 miles of land wires, to be laid at a total cost of £300,000. On the basis of the earnings of the Cuba line, during two years, of £60,000 per annum, it is estimated that this line would bring in an annual net income of £175,000.

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

The April number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—

"The Vicar of Bullhampton," a novel, part x, by Anthony Trollope; "Frosted Windows," a poem, by Mary R. Whittlesey; "The Negro in the South," by Edward A. Pollard; "Two Old Heads," by Grace Greenwood; "Leonard Heath's Fortune," by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Our Credit Abroad;" "Florida," by Dr J. P. Little; "Luck in a Shadow," by Mrs. M. E Stockton; "The Washington Season," by Eugene L. Didier; "A Real Hero," by J. Franklin Fitts; "About Hogs," by Colonel Don Piatt; "The Sailor's Wedding," a poem, by A. E. Pillsbury; "How I Became a Pagan," by Mrs. Caroline A. Halbert; "Noah Webster," by L. Gaylord Clark; "A Six Days' Diary," by Charles Adams; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From Turner & Co. we have received *Godey's Lady's Book* for April, which has a steel-plate engraving entitled "Spring-tide," numerous fashion plates and other illustrations, and an attractive variety of reading matter.

The same house sends us the April number of *The Lady's Friend*, which is finely illustrated with steel and wood engravings. The literary contents are up to the usual standard of excellence, and the fashion plates and patterns give all the latest styles.

Incidentals.

—Several of the leading business men of Toledo, Ohio, have been arrested on the charge of selling unstamped perfumes.

—Already three candidates have announced themselves in Kentucky as contestants for Goliaday's seat in Congress, and more are coming.

—The English ex-Chief Baron, Sir F. Pollock, is still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-six. The Pollocks seem to have control of the Course of Time.

—Clarence Prentice is editing his father's life and poems, and John G. Whittier and other friends will contribute personal reminiscences of George D. Prentice.

—Louisville sends us a bit of queer news. It is that Jeff. Davis is writing a novel, which he will complete before the year is out. It relates to the Mexican war, is not to touch on recent politics, and will be published first in England.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ AD INTERIM!

For the brief space between now and the opening of our New Spring Importations, we will dispose of the remainder of our Winter Stock (much of which is not inappropriate for Spring Wear) at moderate prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ.
THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. [3 7
Admission.....25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CHORAL CONCERT
IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M.
The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by
Mr. G. B. SNYDER,
And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.
Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.
TICKETS { Adults.....50 cents / Children, under twelve years.....25 "
Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. 3 7 11t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
"HOW TO SAY THINGS,"
a Lecture by
PROFESSOR J. W. SHOEMAKER,
the Popular Elocutionist.
At the request of many friends Professor Shoemaker will deliver the above instructive, entertaining, and humorous lecture at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. [3 14 4t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8

☞ MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND READINGS
at CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, including Supper, $1.
All interested in the efforts of this society to complete their church edifice are invited to be present. 3 16 3t

☞ PILGRIM BENEFITS.—Tuesday Night—Morning Star Division, S. of T.
Wednesday, 2:30 and Evening—Berean Baptist Church.
Thursday Evening—Central Presbyterian Church.
Friday Evening—Darien M. E. Church.
Saturday—2:30 P. M. and 8 Evening.
All Societies make money by benefits.
Office hours, 11 to 1 P. M.
3 15 2t J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

☞ HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—THE Annual Meeting of the society, for the election of officers, will be held at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, on THURSDAY next, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock P. M. Dinner tickets can be procured from Mr. Philip Powell, No. 140 Walnut street.
3 16 2t* DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary.

☞ SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR SICKness or other cause who enlisted after April 15, 1861, and before July 22, 1861, will receive the bounty now due them, or their heirs, on making an *immediate application* either in person or letter, to the GENERAL COLLECTION AGENCY, ROBERTS S. LEAGUE AND COMPANY, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All advice and information given cheerfully free of all charge. 3 15 3trp

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—Choral Service. Seats free. This Evening, sermon on "The Ministry of the People," by Rev. J. S. B. HODGES, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Newark.

☞ DR. BEADLE WILL DELIVER HIS Second Lecture in the Course of Biblical Illustrations in WHITEFIELD CHAPEL, TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT, this (Wednesday) evening, March 16. 1t*

WANTS.

A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHTEEN MONTHS experience would like to get employment for the evenings in some first-class Drug Store, the principal object being to become thoroughly acquainted with the business. Salary no object. First-class reference. Address R. A., "Evening Telegraph" Office. 3 15 2t

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Fifth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, March 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on Sixth street, above Lombard, in the Fifth ward. Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
3 16 19 22 26 29 Secretary.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 3rp4

CLOTHING.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

There is no poorer economy in the world than to buy poor clothing.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

There is no place in Philadelphia where you can receive better attention than at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, who
and SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

For the choicest materials, made into the most fashionable styles of garments, you will find that

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605 SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

To please the boys, to give satisfaction to the men, to rejoice the hearts of the wives and mothers of America,

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Chesnut SELL FINE CLOTHING
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The great army of customers constantly dealing at the GREAT BROWN HALL cheerfully testify to the fact that

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Street. SELL FINE CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

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CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
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OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16

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Spring Importations.
NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
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1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES.
Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
Canton Matting,
English Oil Cloths,
Cocoa Mattings.
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No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
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$8·00. HATS. $6·00.

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NEW SHAPES FOR SPRING.
Easily Fitting and Ventilating (Patented).

In consideration of the kind compliance of my numerous patrons (during the past season) with my new rule of business, CASH! I now make a reduction in prices as above. Said reduction is greater than is warranted by the recent decline in gold or existing rates of wages for labor—the latter never having been so high as now, nor so little disposed to follow the turn of gold. Further reductions will be made when feasible; in the meantime the prices for Dress Silk Hats will be $6·00 for fine and $8·00 for extra fine. A very rare superfine quality, $10·00.

W. F. WARBURTON, Hatter,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
3 15 3t4p Next door to Post Office.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, as we are informed, some person is representing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
For the sale of their Pens,

This is to state that such claim is FALSE; *the man is an* IMPOSTOR; *no travelling Agents are employed.*

Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and wholesale at the

MANUFACTURERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 91 JOHN St., New York.
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.
3 14 mwflm HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

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AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH S. SMITH, deceased.—Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

HENRY H. SMITH, Administrator,
10w6t No. 1113 WALNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 625,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
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PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
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3 5 fmw3 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST ISSUED,
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL,
WITH THREE FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.
CONTENTS.

I. THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. A Novel, Part X. By Anthony Trollope.
II. FROSTED WINDOWS. A Poem.
III. THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH. By Edward A. Pollard.
IV. TWO OLD HEADS. By Grace Greenwood.
V. LEONARD HEATH'S FORTUNE. By Rebecca Harding Davis.
VI. OUR CREDIT ABROAD.
VII. FLORIDA. By Dr. J. P. Little.
VIII. LUCK IN A SHADOW. By Mrs. M. E. Stockton.
IX. THE WASHINGTON SEASON.
X. A REAL HERO. By J. Franklin Fitts.
XI. ABOUT HOGS. By Colonel Don Piatt.
XII. THE SAILOR'S WEDDING. A Poem.
XIII. HOW I BECAME A PAGAN.
XIV. NOAH WEBSTER. By L. Gaylord Clark.
XV. A SIX DAYS' DIARY. By Charles Adams.
XVI. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

The Publishers of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE take pleasure in announcing that, by special arrangement, they
WILL COMMENCE IN THE MAY NUMBER
Anthony Trollope's New Story,
Sir Harry Hotspur
OF HUMBLETHWAITE.

For sale at all the Book and News Stores.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4. Single Number 35 cents.

SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List and Club Rates, sent to any address on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. Address

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ART GALLERY
Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22mwf

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WE OFFER FOR SALE
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Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $600,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
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No. 34 South THIRD Street,
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DREXEL & CO.
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American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [31

THE FINE ARTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp1 HAVE ARRIVED.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

A CRUEL HOAX.

Reward by the Associated Press.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The City of Boston "Hoax"—Reward Offered by the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The following was despatched to-day:—"To A. C. Wilson, Agent Associated Press in London:—If the reported arrival of the City of Boston proves to have been wilful, not accidental, publish the following:—

"'Five hundred dollars reward! The Associated Press of New York offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection and punishment of the author of the hoax which reported the arrival of the City of Boston at Queenstown on the 16th inst.

"'DAVID M. STONE, President.'"

FROM WASHINGTON.

Butler of Tennessee.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—General Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the report of the Military Committee in the case of Butler, of Tennessee, with two resolutions, one recommending that Butler be censured by the House, and another that he be expelled. The resolution in favor of expulsion was signed by General Logan, Cobb, Morgan, and Slocum. The committee stand four to four. The resolutions were ordered to be printed, and the case comes up to-morrow.

The Governorship of Montana.

The Senate Committee on Territories, at its meeting to-day, denided to lay the nomination of General Potts, of Ohio, as Governor of Montana Territory, on the table. This gives J. M. Ashley another chance.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

He (Beaman) proposed to ascertain, if possible, the expenditures of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1868, and June 30, 1869, and the probable expenditures of the current fiscal year. The expenditures for 1868, exclusive of interest and principal of the public debt and premiums paid on Treasury notes, amounted to $329,915,088. The expenditures for 1869, with like exceptions, amounted to $190,496,254. The expenditures of the first half of the current fiscal year, ending December 31, 1869, with like exceptions, amounted to $87,316,969.

The expenditures for the remainder of the year would be still less, but assuming them to be the same, the entire expenditures for the year would amount to only $174,339,380. From this sum should be deducted the amount of repayments, exclusive of repayments on account of interest by disbursing officers, estimated at $8,301,559, which would reduce the actual expenditures to $166,132,379, being $63,782,769 less than those of 1868, and $24,363,976 less than those of 1869.

He thought that the gentleman from Kentucky had entirely mistaken the character of the Secretary's statement in executive document 185. The Secretary did not say in that document that all the balances would be expended during the current year, but did say that he transmitted the amounts estimated as necessary to complete the service of the current fiscal year. Estimated and actual disbursement were very different things.

The statement of the Secretary, fairly construed, simply meant that these balances should not be carried to the surplus fund. In this case, he had merely followed the practice of the departments. He (Beaman) did not defend the practice, but the departments and bureaus had ever been disposed to hold on to unexpended balances to be used in cases of exigencies, and had ever been unwilling to have them transferred to the surplus fund. The Secretary had nowhere stated that these balances would all be used, and he (Beaman) asserted that the facts and figures showed that they would not all be expended during the present fiscal year.

The amount of appropriations for the current fiscal year was $111,783,907. The unexpended balances were $103,396,159, making the amount available $214,124,066. He had already shown that the expenditures for the year, exclusive of payments growing out of the public debt, could not exceed $166,132,378, and that sum deducted from the amount available would leave to be used of unexpended balances the sum of $4,799,688.

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE IN THE TWELFTH WARD.—A lot on Noble street, below Sixth, has lately been purchased and the cash paid, for the purpose of erecting thereon a new school building for the Twelfth section. This building is greatly needed and was asked for some time ago. It is not yet certain when it will be built. The proposals for the building were received at the office of the Board of School Controllers yesterday.

The following were the bids:—Thomas McCarty, $31,475; Decker & Miller, $34,000; Charles C. Carman, $33,970; William Keas, $34,600; Francis McManus, $39,940; P. H. Somerset, $34,797; Lippincott & Haines, $35,000; George H. Brinkworth, $30,850. Mr. Brinkworth received the contract, he being the lowest bidder, but it is not known whether he will accept it. The appropriation is in fact no appropriation at all, as it is to be taken out of a loan to be hereafter created. Unless the City Councils authorize the loan no appropriation can be made. The new building was to be of Pennsylvania brown stone, three stories in height, each story to be thirteen feet in the clear.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Frou-Frou" at the Chesnut.

There was a well-filled house at the Chesnut last evening to witness the performance of *Frou-Frou*, and to welcome Miss Keene on her return to the scene of her labors.

The manageress and the leading members of the company were greeted with great cordiality, and there was an evident expression of pleasure on the part of the audience at the prospect that the performances at this house are likely to again approach a standard of excellence that will make them worthy of the patronage of the public. Miss Keene commences the campaign anew with a piece that ought to prove attractive in an eminent degree, unless the taste for dramas of the *Camille* and *East Lynne* class has altered very decidedly in favor of something better. *Frou-Frou*, however, is a better play than either of those named, or at least it is not open to the same objections. It is the story of a frivolous and utterly selfish but not heartless woman, who leaves her home and husband on account of a groundless jealousy of her own sister, and in the arrangement of the plot and the sketching of the characters all that refined skill for which a certain school of French dramatic art is celebrated is shown in an eminent degree. *Frou-Frou* created a decided sensation when it was first produced in Paris, in October last, and it has also made a great hit in New York. The version performed at the Chesnut last evening was made by Miss Keene herself, and we should judge that in all essential particulars it adheres closely to the original. *Frou-Frou* is essentially French, and Miss Keene shows good judgment in presenting it simply as a translation, and not as is the custom of the English adapters, destroying all the local coloring by an attempt to make it a representation of English or American social life. The plot of the play was published on Monday, so that it is unnecessary to repeat it here, and it remains simply to speak of the merits and defects of the performance.

There is too much mere verbiage, in the first two acts especially, and a material improvement would be effected by a little judicious cutting. The strongest point is in the third act, where "Gilberte's" ("Frou-Frou") jealousy is avowed, and she determines to fly from her home. Each act, however, is, in a certain sense, complete in itself, presenting good stage effects and concluding with an effective climax.

The performance at the Chesnut last evening indicated haste in preparation, and there were some inequalities that subsequent representations will remove. The first two acts especially dragged considerably, and they require to be acted with much greater vivacity. In "Gilberte" Miss Keene had a character admirably suited to her style, and she gave one of the most artistic performances we have had from her. In the third and fourth acts especially she acted with great force, giving an admirable representation of the weak, frivolous woman aroused almost to madness by the recollection of her own defects as a wife and by the idea that another had usurped her rightful place in the management of her household and in the affections of her husband and child. As "Louise," the quiet, sensible, self-sacrificing sister, Miss May Howard was also admirable, and her performance is to be commended for its elegance and ladylike dignity. Mr. Wallis personated the *roue* father of "Frou-Frou" in excellent style, and Miss Laurens was a creditable representative of the lady's maid "Pauline." Mr. Mordaunt as "Henri Sartoris," the husband of "Frou-Frou," was not in his element. His style is too brusque and ponderous for the proper personation of an accomplished and elegant Parisian gentlemen. There were some fine bits of acting, however, in Mr. Mordaunt's performance, for which he is entitled to credit. Mr. Otis, who appears to great advantage in a certain class of foppish characters, was also ill adapted for the representation of the part assigned them, that of the seducer "Count Valree," and he did not play with the same care that he sometimes does. Making all due allowances for the irregularities of a first performance and the perhaps unavoidable deficiencies of the cast, the play went off in good style last night, and there is no reason why it should not be as successful here as it has been elsewhere.

It may not be amiss, however, to recommend that the kissing business might be razed a little with advantage. When all the personages of a play kiss each other about half-a-dozen times in each act, the thing after a time becomes, as it were, monotonous. It is especially disturbing to the enjoyment of those who are designated on the programmes of one of our theatres as "the more intellectual portion of the audience," when the osculation becomes such a prominent feature that the old ladies begin to count the number of the kisses aloud, and to exclaim "shocking." It is possible to have too much of almost any good thing, kissing not excepted, although a little of it undoubtedly has a fine effect.

Frou-Frou is well placed upon the stage, with appropriate scenery and elegant appointments.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Frou-Frou* will be represented this evening, with Miss Keene in the leading *role*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Fechter will appear for the last time this evening as "Ruy Blas."

To-morrow evening Mr. Fechter will personate "Claude Melnotte" in Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in *The Little Detective*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will appear this evening in Octave Feuillet's comedy of *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*.

Four extra nights of this company are announced, for which the subscription price is fixed at $5.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical exhibition at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of the Berean Baptist Church.

A CHORAL CONCERT in aid of the Baptist Home will take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next. Tickets can be had at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 Arch street.

A MUSICAL FESTIVAL and reading in aid of the building fund of the Central Congregational Chapel will be given at the chapel on Friday evening next. The price of tickets is fixed at one dollar, which includes refreshments, and it is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance, as the money realized from the entertainment will be devoted to the completion of the church edifice.

PROFESSOR J. W. SHOEMAKER will lecture at the Academy of Music on Friday evening on "How to say Things." Professor Shoemaker is an accomplished elocutionist, and this lecture, which has been delivered with much success in other places, is said to be humorous, entertaining, and instructive. Tickets can be had at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street.

RACHEL W. M. TOWNSEND will deliver a free lecture in the hall of the Mercantile Library this evening. Subject:—"State of society in Washington city: its ostentation and degradation."

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

TOO OFTEN A COLD is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence systematically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. The more prudent, aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a most beneficial influence on all the Bronchial and Pulmonary organs. Sold by all Druggists.

REAL BANNOCKBURNS FOR SUITS.—
Black and white mixed, Green and white mixed,
Brown and white mixed, new color, olive
nobby and plain. The largest assortment on
the street now open at Charles Stokes', No. 824
Chesnut street.
Prices reduced.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

NOT "THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY"—But open to the light, PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, shines through the uncurtained bottles that contain it. The shades of color it communicates to grey hair are nature's own, and it is devoid of any sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

WE pay strict attention to Carpets, making up, and putting down old and new ones, with a guarantee of low prices. ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash,
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie today in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it, } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it, } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it, } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it, } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope, } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope, } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope, } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope, } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript, } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript, } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript, } them still by our enlarged facili-
☞ Postscript, } ties.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

MARRIED.

SICKINGER—ALBRIGHT.—In Chicago, March 8, 1870, Mr. JOHN SICKINGER, of Graceland, Chicago, Illinois, to Miss SOPHIE ALBRIGHT, of Philadelphia, Pa.

WALLACE—WILSON.—February 1, 1870, by Rev. S. Holliday, JAMES ADDISON WALLACE, of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa., to Miss SARAH ANN WILSON, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BONNER.—On the 15th instant, ELLEN, wife of Andrew Bonner, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1702 N. Second street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Services at St. Michael's, and interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

FOSTER.—On the 15th instant, WILLIS CHAMBERS, son of Willis C. and Emma F. Foster, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents', No. 1330 Rodman street, on Friday morning, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCCLOSKEY.—On the 15th instant, JAMES MCCLOSKEY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 Caskill street (Third street, above South), on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SENNITT.—On the evening of the 14th instant, after a short illness, Miss ANNIE SENNITT.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of R. H. Adams, No. 1926 Green street, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

WILLIAMS.—On the 14th instant, of pneumonia, ROBERT WILLIAMS, in the 65th year of his age (late Clown and Equestrian).

The relatives and his professional brethren are particularly requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, S. W. corner of Melon and Andrews streets, above Twelfth, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

BESSON & SON

Will offer for sale to-day

BLACK ENGLISH GRENADINES,
Reduced from 31 to 22 cents.
BLACK MOHAIR TAMISES,
Reduced to 60 cents.
Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,
Reduced from $1·75 to $1·50.
Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,
Reduced from $2·25 to $2.
White and Black Chintzes,
Reduced from 12½ to 10 cents.
Grey Chene Japanese Cloths,
Reduced to 12½ cents.
Grey Chene Summer Poplins,
Reduced from 31 to 25 cents.
Grey Chene Scotch Ginghams,
Reduced from 35 to 25 cents.
MOURNING DELAINES,
Reduced from 22 to 17 cents.

Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
3 14 3t5p PHILADELPHIA.

BARTLETT,

SPRING STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

MADE ON HIS IMPROVED LASTS.

UNRIVALLED

FOR COMFORT,

FOR BEAUTY,

FOR DURABILITY.

A ready fit may always be obtained from his large stock of

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 South SIXTH Street,

Above Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Will continue the sale of their LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS, at

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES

Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the

GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of

Shirting and Fronting Linens.
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins,
Doylies,
Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
Towels and Towellings of every description,
Marseilles Quilts,
AND ALL VARIETIES OF
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, AND CHINTZES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS. and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
3 9 wthstu10rp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

Spring Importations.

IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
3 21 mwf1 TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

DRY GOODS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP AT PRESENT EXISTING UNDER THE STYLE OF RICKEY, SHARP & CO. WILL BE DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT, ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1870.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
March 12, 1870. No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WILL MAKE A
CLEAN SWEEP
OF THE
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
IN THEIR
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
DEPARTMENTS,
In order to close up their business with the
LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY,
SUCH OPPORTUNITIES
to secure great bargains in Dry Goods, adapted to the wants of discriminating buyers, rarely occur.
MONEY WANTED,
and in exchange therefor will be offered the greatest array of bargains in this country.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GREAT RUSH FOR BARGAINS
IN DRY GOODS AT
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
CHEAP, AT
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS.
GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT TO CASH BUYERS FORTHWITH.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

RICKEY SHARP, & CO. ARE SELLING OFF THEIR DRY GOODS AT MARVELLOUSLY LOW RATES.
GO EARLY AND PURCHASE. 3 12smw3t

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner Eighth and Filbert Sts.,

Have just received the following lots of Goods from New York, bought for cash at lower prices than have been sold for years:—
A new lot of 20,000 yards Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, new patterns, very cheap.
1000 Bands, 25c. a double band, containing 2½ yards.
A new lot of Guipure Bands.
A new lot of Dimity Bands, very cheap.
A large lot of Marseilles Trimmings, a bargain.
10,000 pieces Ruche Galloons at 13, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35c.; not one-half the cost of importation.
Magic Ruffling, Coventry Ruffings, Registered Edgings.
1000 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks at 20, 23, 25, 28, 30, 33, 38, 40, and 50c.
Satin Plaid Swiss Muslins, 20, 25, 31, 37½, and 50c.
Stripe Swiss and Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
6-4 French Muslins at 50 and 75c.
40-inch wide French Organdies at 25c.
100 pieces Plaid Organdies at 25c. a yard.
Soft-finish Cambrics at less than importers' prices.
Nainsook Muslins at less than importers' prices.
Marseilles Quilts at the very lowest market prices.
200 pieces Pique, fine qualities, at 25, 30, 33, 37½, 50, 75c.
Heavy Corded Piques at 37½, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.
100 pieces Table Linens at less than the cost of importation.
Power-loom Table Linens at 37½, 45, and 50c.
Wash-loom Table Linens.
7-4 and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
500 dozen Linen Towels at 10, 12½, 20, 25, and 31c.
Several job lots of Damask Towels.
500 dozen Linen Napkins at $1, 1·12½, 1·25, 1·33, 1·50, up to $6 a dozen.
50 dozen Satin Damask Doylies at 75c. a dozen, worth $1·50.
Best make Shirting Linens.
200 pieces Nursery Bird-eye, a job lot, cheap.
Linen Bird-eye for Aprons.
PRICE & WOOD,
3 5w5 N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—50 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs. at 12½c.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

DRY GOODS.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Are now opening a good assortment of DRY GOODS for the coming season.
Neat Striped and Plaid Silks, good quality, $1·00 and $1·25
Pearl and Mode Colored Wool and Silk and Wool Poplins.
Black and White and Green and White Striped Poplins for Suits, 37½ cents.
Mode Poplins for Suits, in variety.
Black Alpacas, Alpaca Poplins and Merinoes, best goods.
Black Silks of the best makes, at reduced prices.
Plaid Muslins, from 25 cents up.
New designs in Chintzes received daily. sw5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bedrooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
E. L. BOUDINOT,
3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 665 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15tf

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
2 8 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. DEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Str low Chesnut.

CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED, SMALL LOT CHOICE
HAVANA CIGARS,
FOR SALE BY
C. & C. M. O'CALLAGHAN & CO.,
3 10 6trp* No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

MORMONISM.

Talk with a Mormon Delegate—Patriotism of the Saints—Curious Inside Glimpses—The Future of Polygamy.

Mr. George A. Townsend furnishes the Chicago *Tribune* a letter from which we extract the following:—

"Did you take slaves to Utah, Mr. Hooper?"

"Yes; I was allowed to hold two there. They had been left to me and were anxious to have me keep them. Most of the leading Mormons were New England and New York men, opposed to slavery; but I was allowed to hold those negroes temporarily."

"Have the Mormons any patriotism, Mr. Hooper? Do they feel loyally towards the United States?"

"Why, sir! we claim to be the most American of all the American people."

"The Book of Mormon is a native American Bible. The Mormon's Land of Canaan was Mexico; what we call the Lamanites are the American Indians; our Jerusalem is not in Asia, but to be set up in the United States. We have no flag but the American flag; we have marched under it—five hundred Mormons—to fight in the Mexican war. Why, sir! just as we were driven from our pleasant homes in Illinois, and were wandering about Council Bluffs in search of some den or cleft to give us refuge, Captain James Allen, of the United States army, demanded five hundred men to fight for the flag that could not protect us. President Young's reply was:—"Yeu shall have your battalion if we have to take our elders to make it up." And, sir, the Mormon battalion marched to Santa Fe, to San Diego, and to Los Angelos, where it served a year, receiving the praise of such distinguised men as Stoneman, Philip St. George Cooke, and A. J. Smith. Some of these men re-enlisted for the whole Mexican war; but while the men were gone, sir, to fight for the country, the sick, the infirm, and the helpless were driven to the prairies of Iowa.

"Loyal to the flag? Why, sir! almost every leading man in the Church was born under it. Some of the greatest events in the history of the country are associated with the enterprise of the Mormons: the discovery of gold, the first settlement of the great belt of cities, such as Omaha, Leavenworth, and Salt Lake; which were first staked out by Mormon wagoners. The Stars and Stripes went up over the first camp ever seen in the Valley of Salt Lake. All that is needed to make the Mormon people the most obedient and the most patriotic Americans is to deal with them gently."

"Suppose the General Government were to pass the Cullom bill, and President Grant were to enforce it, would the Mormons abandon Utah rather than give up their peculiar institution?"

"That is a hard question. If I were compelled to answer it, I would say that they would leave their all, submit to exile, to imprisonment, yea, to death, rather than break up the homes that they have made and give up their religion. My impression is that they would permit the law to be enforced upon them; that they would go to jail as firmly as they have taken to the desert, and trust to the sympathy they would arouse amongst the American people for their deliverance."

(Here spoke up the Gentile bystander:—"I reckon, Captain Hooper, that they would cut that railroad first about two hundred miles each way."

The captain made an indescribable wink and grimace of a very suggestive sort. "That is what you reckon," he said, "I reckon nothing.")

"Then do you think that if the Government should abstain from interfering with polygamy it would perish of itself?"

"That I am not intelligent enough to reply to. Sometimes I think it would. I should say that if it was of God that it would not perish, if of man, that it would die."

"Captain, if the Mormons believe that their faith is never to perish, and if they are also loyal to the Government of the United States, what is the logical conclusion?"

"The reply to that leading question, my friend, is this:—The Mormons expect to convert the whole population of the United States, and then patriotism and Mormonism will be the same. Why, sir, there never was a religious denomination with the proselyting energy of the Saints; they have not only preached and been imprisoned in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Scandinavia, Chili, West Indies, Australia, but they have visited Palestine, the Society Islands, Gibraltar, Hindostan, Guiana, Ceylon, Siam, Malta, the Sandwich Islands, and Africa, and they expect to convert mankind."

"Why have you never taken more than one wife, Mr. Hooper?"

"Well, sir, that is between me and my God. I suppose that I am not as good as I should be. People often say to me, 'If you believe in polygamy, why don't you practise it?' That is my business."

"Have you any children, Mr. Hooper?"

"Five, sir. I have had two wives, but not at the same time."

"You are said to be the most prosperous man in the Territory, Mr. Hooper?"

"Oh no, sir; not at all."

Mr. Hooper seemed to think that the cross-examination had become too close at this point, and he turned me over to Colonel Head, who, he said, was a much more impartial witness about affairs in Salt Lake than himself.

One of the first requests I made of Colonel Head was that he point out to me in the Appendix to the Book of Mormon, which lay near by, the particular paragraph in Joe Smith's revelation which authorized polygamy.

The Colonel at once indicated it, as follows:—

"If any man espouse a virgin, and desire to espouse another, and the first give her consent, and if he espouse the second, and they are virgins, and have vowed to no other man, then is he justified; he cannot commit adultery, for they are given unto him; for he cannot commit adultery with that that belongeth unto him and to no one else; and if he have ten virgins given unto him by this law, he cannot commit adultery, for they belong to him, and they are given unto him, therefore is he justified. But if one or either of the ten virgins, after she is espoused, shall be with another man, she has committed adultery, and shall be destroyed; for they are given unto him to multiply and replenish the earth, according to my commandment, and to fulfil the promise which was given by my Father before the foundation of the world; and for their exaltation in the external worlds, that they may bear the souls of men; for herein is the work of my Father continued, that He may be glorified."

Q. Who stands first among the Mormons?

A. Brigham Young; but he is not regarded with the reverence paid to the memory of Joseph Smith. The people all look upon Smith as a prophet, while Young is regarded as a greater administrative man, but not as possessing the gifts of Smith.

Q. Who stands second among the Mormons?

A. George A. Smith, the Church historian, and a native of Ogdensburg, N. Y. He is 65 years old, very fat, and is a cousin of Joe Smith. He was a man of sandy complexion, but is now reduced to a wig. Smith is the successor of Heber Kimball in the important office of Mormon antiquarian. In other words, he is the Mormon Historical Society. He has gathered together a great library of scarce books, showing the origin, services, and history of every Mormon family. We have not probably in any part of the United States so thorough a family record as the Mormons have kept. Had the Pilgrim Fathers followed such a system, we should have known at the present time the name, origin, and circumstances of every man, mother, dog, and baby that came in the Mayflower. Smith is an amiable man, who cares nothing for money, and being one of the original Smiths, he has in some sort a sacerdotal character.

Q. Who is the third Mormon of consequence?

A. Daniel A. Wells, a native of Oneida county, N. Y. He is not wealthy, like Young, and he commands the Mormon militia. He is a tall, spare, sandy-complexioned man, sixty years old, and was not a Mormon until the gathering of the mob at Nauvoo. Wells endeavored at Nauvoo to maintain the peace between the Mormons and the mob, but the mob broke the compromise he made, and Wells, in a passion, said that the rabble was worse than the Mormons. Wells resembles Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, in his big horse sense. He stuck to the Mormons out of sympathy, and was finally baptized and admitted into the fold. He is a great admirer of Brigham Young.

Q. Who is the fourth Mormon in influence?

A. Orson Hyde. He is, like the majority of the Mormons, a sandy-haired man, weighing two hundred pounds, a good preacher on practical topics, and about fifty-five years old. He has been over the world, like all the Mormons except Young, and can talk as familiarly about Paris and Edinburgh as about Omaha and San Francisco.

Q. What Mormon is the fifth in influence?

A. George Q. Cannon, a native of Liverpool, in England, forty-three years old, the editor of the Deseret *News*, a fine preacher, and a man of more education than almost any other Latter Day Saint. He is a Mormon of the second generation, having learned his religion from his parents, who were Manxmen from the Isle of Man.

Q. Is there opposition to Young among the Mormons?

A. Yes, there is always more or less opposition. Sidney Rigdon, who was one of the earliest converts of Joe Smith, fully expected to have succeeded Smith as the Mormon President. He was an ambitious man, restless of holding a second place, who finally left the Church and is still said to be alive in the State of New York. He retains no practical status among the Mormons.

Q. Is there any other Mormons of consequence?

A. Yes, Orson Pratt, fifty-five years old, is the finest preacher in the Church, very earnest, and tolerably popular. Hooper, the present delegate, stands about seventh among the Mormon people, and he is also popular with the Gentiles. He was never a polygamist, thinks much of his wife, who was a Mormon when he first became acquainted with her, and is one of the largest business men in the Territory, with not less than $300,000.

Q. Which Mormons are most married?

A. Heber Kimball had the most wives—twenty-two in number. Brigham Young has but fifteen wives, though the contrary is often published. He probably has scores of spiritual wives, who are to be with him in the next world, but who scarcely ever see him in this. The Mormon women are frequently united to dead men by spiritual marriage. Joe Smith is married every day to some one or two women because they reverence him and wish to be at his side in the other world. Polygamists give no support to their spiritual wives.

Q. Do they think that polygamy is on the decline at Salt Lake?

A. Undoubtedly nine-tenths at the present time are not polygamists. The temple is not opened by Brigham Young to the dissentient Mormons, who are led by David Smith, but the enemies of polygamy preach all through the Territory, and make strength daily. David Smith is, as you know, the son of Joe Smith, born of one of his first wives (Emma), after the murder of his father.

Q. Have the Mormons any curiosity about the Oneida Community, and other schools of polygamy and socialism throughout the country?

A. Not a bit. I have heard them denounce the Oneida Community as a godless association of sensualists, without any faith. They object to being connected in the books with the various communistic isms which have settled in the Mississippi valley.

—A Pawtucket man, while riding in a crowded horse car, put his elbow through the window. He told the conductor that he would pay for the glass, but had not the money with him. The conductor said "all right," and allowed him to go without even leaving his name. After reaching home, he sent the President of the company $1·50 to pay for a new pane of glass. The uprightness and rareness of the act pleased the latter so much that he sent him some $2·50 worth of tickets in return. The honesty of the Pawtucket man is not so wonderful, but the liberality of the President is what perplexes us.

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A Liberal Difference allowed.

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At 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centres at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. This road offers many advantages. The building of the railroad north from St. Paul to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, where five railroads will soon centre—the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, already begun—and the rapid development of a new and productive country in Minnesota and the Northwest, must furnish a large Southern traffic. As the Upper Mississippi is frozen over during the winter, and its navigation is often uncertain during the summer, from low water, this road must have at all times a large amount of transportation, and a monopoly of the business at some seasons of the year. Its connections with other lines interested by mutual ownership or running arrangements, will give it almost the entire north and south travel between its terminal points and their vicinity.

This road will have a great advantage over any other Western line in carrying the best quality of coal from where it is abundant in Southern Iowa to Northern Iowa and Minnesota, where none is to be found, and in securing return freights o lumber, for which the demand is very great.

Forty-six miles of the line are just completed, and eighty-eight miles more are graded. An abundant supply of iron, ties, and other materials has been contracted for. The Company have a large and daily increasing surplus of money on hand, and the stock subscriptions and the sales of the bonds, give them ample means to push the work forward, so that, with favorable weather, it is expected that the whole line will be completed this season.

SECURITY OF THE INVESTMENT.

So far as we can learn, every completed railroad in the Northwest is not only earning the interest on its bonds, but a dividend on its stock, and we believe the CENTRAL OF IOWA must occupy an equally strong financial position.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

Of which over One Million have already been sold.

WE BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO MORE FAVORABLE TIME TO SELL GOVERNMENTS, AND BUY REALLY FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES—SUCH AS THESE—THAN THE PRESENT.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, New York, and by its advertised agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK,

TREASURER.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. We have no hesitation in saying that in our opinion the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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STOCK BROKERS,

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ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26

FINANCIAL.

THE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes

RAILROAD CO.

UPON EXAMINATION WILL BE FOUND TO BE

The Cheapest and the Best

Yet Offered to the Public.

THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

The rich country the Road traverses, with its agricultural and mineral resources;

The cash subscribed to the Capital Stock;

The excellence of the 55 miles already built, and its full equipment;

The plans completed and money expended for vigorous finishing of the Line in the Spring;

The excessive earnings to accrue from the completion of the whole line;

The ample Sinking Fund for the certain redemption of the Bonds;

The very liberal interest, running over a term of 40 years;

The security afforded by Registry;

The Mortgage covering the entire Road, Equipment, Franchises, and all Property, present and future—indeed the security of twice the amount of Bonds issued;

The low currency price they are now offered at.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,

MERCHANTS,

No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,

Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

We have these Bonds at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, and heartily recommend them to our friends and the public.

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NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

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We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

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The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

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Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

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INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

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TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties		$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)		107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881		60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)		200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds		23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock		14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock		3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock		7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	33,556
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	30,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	963
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

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SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1870.

New Newspapers.

Punchinello is going to make its appearance next Saturday. It has created quite a stir among the humorous writers of the city and country, and enough original contributions have already been handed in and accepted to fill its columns for the next three weeks. Orpheus C. Kerr, Josh Billings, Paul B. Shillaber, Doesticks, and Mr. Joseph Barber have been already engaged, and a good many sketches and poems by funny people who are not professionally humorous have also been forwarded to Mr. Shanley. If *Punchinello* does not succeed it will be because it is mismanaged, not because it has not been provided with excellent material by excellent writers.

We are to have a new daily paper also. It is to be called the *Age*, is to be a two-cent newspaper, and to be under the managing editorship of Mr. Wood, at present one of the editors of the *Sun*. The *Age* will be owned and controlled by Mr. Rufus Hatch, and one of the principles upon which it will be conducted is opposition to the national bank system. As I said before, it will be a two-cent daily, and will very probably cut into the circulation of the *Sun*. The proprietors of the *Sun*, by-the-by, are extremely sorry to lose the services of Dr. Wood, who, for many months past, has shared with Amos Cummings the principal editorship of that journal. Dr. Wood I believe to be one of the most arduous and accomplished plodders in existence. The newspaper he happens to belong to is his god, and he loves it with all his heart, and soul, and mind, and strength. The result is that he wears himself out, and bears the appearance of a male blonde prematurely bleached.

Mr. Greeley and His Visitors.

If the ensuing little anecdote was never in print before it ought to have been, and that is, the best excuse I can give for relating it now.

Mr. Greeley, like other distinguished men, is bored with visitors of whom it is not always easy to get rid. Among them, one day, was a man—an "old subscriber" probably, for it is generally your old subscriber, like an old friend, who takes the liberty of saying disagreeable things—who has some grudge against Horace on account of something that had been said in the *Tribune*. So without either standing quite within or entirely without the sanctum, but remaining perched upon the threshold, he commenced a tirade of some twenty minutes length, to which Mr. Greeley, writing spider's-webs on the foolscap before him, vouchsafed no reply.

"You've been carrying on this game a long time," said the subscriber at length in desperation, "but I've found you out."

"I'd rather you'd found me out than found me at home," answered the calligraphic sage.

"I've been talking to you all this while just to tell you what I think of you," pursued the angry visitor.

"You've been a devilish long time doing it," replied Greeley.

"And I've just come to say that you're no gentleman," added the subscriber, sure now that he had hit the mark.

"Who the —— said I was?" remarked Greeley, going on with his writing.

The subscriber bolted and was never seen in that office again, and Greeley finished the article (it was on farming) as quietly as though nothing had happened.

Train at the Bowery.

Mr. Train lectures every Friday night at the Bowery. He has had hard work to obtain hearing space, and has not come down to the Bowery level without a desperate struggle. He wrote to every theatre manager in the city, from Wallack's down to Tony Pastor's, and received from them all unfavorable replies. Mr. Wallack was courteous and cold; Mr. Booth genial and religious; Mr. Daly admiring but declinatory; Tony Pastor gushing but regretful. Mr. Freligh, the manager of the Bowery, accepted, on condition that he should provide the ushers and doorkeepers, that Mr. Train should furnish everything else, and that the money taken in should be halved between them. The consequence is that George Francis crows there more exultantly than he ever did at Tammany, says worse things with more applause, and puts forth more convincing claims of being the champion maniac of the nineteenth century. If that is his mission, however, he transacts it wonderfully well.

A Bit of Burnt Cork.

In the latter part of last month Mr. Edwin Kelley, of the firm of Kelley & Leon's Minstrels heard of a dear little boy in Boston gifted with a wonderful soprano voice. Mr. Kelley is always on the lookout for novelties, and consequently sent an agent to Boston to interview the soprano, and if possible induce his parents to allow him to appear in this city at Kelley & Leon's Hall. The agent went and effected an interview; the soprano was pronounced to be equal to young Coker; he was engaged, and brought to this city, where the munificent sum of four dollars per week was paid for his bed and board. Mr. Kelley and the only Leon themselves superintended his musical education, and about ten evenings ago the youthful soprano made his *debut* in a song called "Tuck me in my Little Bed." The Dear Little Boy was a success; the business went up; the audiences applauded; the Dear Little Boy sung to be tucked into bed every night, and not a woman among the audience but wished she had to tuck him in. At length, yesterday morning week, the Dear Little Boy asked Mr. Kelley for eight dollars to pay his two weeks' board, and also for four dollars to buy a change of toilet. Mr. Kelley complied—and that is all that has been seen of the Dear Little Boy.

The rest of this story will be found in the next number of the *Fireside Fraud*, price five cents, and for sale by ALI BABA.

SPIRITUALISM.

Sad Suicide of a Swiss Family in Mexico—From Opulence to Want—A Mother's Call from Heaven and Its Terrible Response.

A correspondent writes from Guadalajara of a triple suicide which was committed in that city on the 25th of January, and which created the profoundest sensation throughout the province.

The police of the city received information that the house occupied by a French family, of the name of Favre, had not been open for some time, and that an insupportable stench was issuing from the premises. Officers were sent to force the doors, and they found inside the bodies of three unfortunates in a highly advanced stage of decomposition. A medical autopsy established the fact that they had destroyed themselves by suffocation, closing all the apertures of the house, and lighting a pan of charcoal. They had been suffering greatly from poverty, but had clothed themselves in their very best attire—the well-saved finery, the remnants of their former opulence. The family consisted of two sisters and a brother. The two girls lay in the same bed, wrapped in each other's arms; the brother was lying dead in another bed placed at some distance.

The Favre family were of Swiss origin. The father, who was a wealthy citizen of Geneva, lost all his fortune by the failure of a watch speculation. He died shortly afterwards, and his wife and three children removed to London, and thence emigrated to Mexico, wandering as far as Guadalajara, where the mother died. They remained here for some time, supporting themselves by manual labor, and earning, until the general stagnation of industry, a precarious livelihood. They were Spiritualists; and claimed to hold intercourse with their departed mother. On a table in the room were three notes, explaining their death to be the result of their own act, and in obedience to a communication from the mother, who from the spirit land declared nothing was wanting to complete her happiness save the company of her children.

There are some people in the city who knew the young man, who say that the spiritual message from the mother was only a pretext, and that the young people, who had been nursed in opulence, were tired of manual labor, and heart-broken with the *mal du pays*, home sickness, which is known to have such powerful influence on the Swiss, that a regiment of the French Regent's Guard, on hearing the *Ranz des Vaches*, were thrown into such ecstacies of sorrow that many became sick, forty or fifty deserted, and two died outright.

Crocodiles.

Of all wild animals, the crocodile seems to be the most alarming and destructible. An Egyptian sportsman, who supported himself and his family by the produce of his gun, about six years since, with three of his neighbors, went to an island called Geizet-il-Arab—a favorite resort of crocodiles—to hunt for their eggs. As they were going round the island, three crocodiles escaped into the river. On examining the spot, a quantity of eggs were discovered in the sand. These they secured, and were proceeding back to their tent, when a crocodile who had watched the transaction rushed to the place of her deposit, and as rapidly returned to the river, and swimming, followed them opposite to their abode, where until nightfall her eyes were seen above the water. The sportsmen feasted sumptuously upon their spoil; but as soon as the last embers of their fire had died away, the crocodile charged them furiously, repeating her attacks several times during the night; and it was only by the frequent discharge of their fire-arms that they kept her off at all. The crocodile, which had hitherto remained harmless, now became furious, and attacked all the cattle it could catch upon the river-side. Among the victims was a fine mare in a neighboring village, who, as usual, was allowed to graze in the coarse abundant pasturage. One day, whilst drinking, she was seized in the back of the neck by the jaws of the crocodile. The mare, being a powerful animal, in an agony of pain threw up her head. The crocodile dropped upon her back, and with her strange burden the mare galloped off to her stable. The astonished villagers immediately set upon the crocodile with their *naboot*, or stout sticks, until she was induced to let go her hold and dismount; but the mare died from the joint effect of her wounds and the fright.

During March, which is the breeding season, the crocodiles deposit their eggs in the sand on the banks, or, in preference, in small sand-banks or islands on the stream. The eggs, which are white and hard, in size resemble those of a domestic goose. One found on the White river measured exactly three inches and a half in length, and five inches and thirteen-sixteenths in circumference.

The care and anxiety bestowed by these ferocious creatures upon their eggs is astonishing. When about to lay, the female crocodile will dig with her claws a hole in the sand, six inches deep, drop her egg therein, and cover it up. She will then make several holes around the first, to mislead those in search of her treasure. Every day she will add a fresh egg to her store, at the same time carefully enlarging the excavation, turning them and recovering them with sand. After they are hatched by the sun's rays, the mother will place her young in the shallow water of a retired creek, where she will nourish them until they are capable of feeding themselves.

Coriolanus and a Ring-Tailed Monkey.

From the Chicago Republican.

Immensikoff Conway, the abdominous tragedian, lives in the city of saints (Brooklyn), and is, while there, a member of the Sons of Temperance and similar "abstinence associations;" but when he visits the city of friends (New York), he usually, so the story runs, gets "blind, staving drunk." During one of the Gothamite excursions Mr. Conway found himself at the De Soto in company with little Tony Denier, the pantomimist, who is famous as the personator of Jocko, the Brazilian ape, and such characters. When the hour for breaking up arrived, Mr. Conway was escorted to the sidewalk by the obliging Denier.

"Which way are you going, Mr. Conway?" asked the pantomimist.

"I'm going home, sir, where every respectable man ought to go," replied the pompous tragedian.

"Where do you live, Mr. Conway?"

"I live in Brooklyn, sir, where every respectable man ought to live."

"Well, Mr. Conway, I'll go part of the way with you," said the still accommodating pantomimist.

"No, sir; you will not, sir," replied the tragedian. "No, sir! *Coriolanus and a ring-tailed monkey!!!* No, sir!".

Those who are familiar with Mr. Conway's peculiarities of speech and manner may appreciate the foregoing.

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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 5:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport		7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven		8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg		5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

4 10 §

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations. 2·00
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 9, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:25, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 9:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"PLUCK HILL."

Columbus on a Voyage of Discovery for the Benefit of the City Authorities—New Lands Discovered Within the Boundaries of the City—A Nation of Heathen—Scenes and Incidents, Etc.

The newspapers of our city are frequently called upon to chronicle the black deeds done in the neighborhood of Bedford and St. Mary streets. The history of this region has been often recounted. Grand Juries have often troubled it, though with little effect. A special missionary has taken it in charge, and with better success. The character of the locality is well known to every one.

Bedford street has now ceased to exist, at least in a legal sense. The name has been kindly wiped out by the authorities and that of "Alaska" substituted. They hoped thereby to relieve themselves from all further trouble. There is, however, another region in a totally different section of the city, the principal street of which might well be called New Bedford. Perhaps it might be wise to so call it, that it may obtain some little of the benefit derived from Grand Juries and missionaries which its namesake has enjoyed.

The spot referred to is in the vicinity of Second and Fitler streets, Kensington. Fitler street runs northeast from near the intersection of Second and Montgomery avenue. The whole locality is known among those living near it by the general name of "Pluck Hill." Here may be seen rows of broken-down and dilapidated frame or brick houses, huddled together without regard to comfort or to any law of order whatever. In some parts the houses present as uneven an appearance as in the worst of London streets. They face in every conceivable direction, and numerous courts and alleys run between them. The principal houses face on Fitler street, but on going around to the rear of these it is found that other and entirely independent dwellings are crowded up against them. In some cases what might be called a small back yard to one building becomes the front yard of another. Parlor windows—if such they can be called, for many of them are entirely without glass—face and overlook kitchen windows of neighbors, and are not more than a foot or two distant. People find their way to their front doors through the cracks between other houses. Many houses are weak and tottering, leaning at a considerable angle; frames have settled on one side to such an extent as to appear dangerous; brick chimneys are almost unknown, but a few scattered bricks on the roofs point out the spots where they have been. Windows as a general thing are glazed with old hats and coats so as to exclude most of the light.

In some parts, in some unlooked-for court, a row of better houses can be discovered, but the general run is of the most forlorn description. On the main street, Fitler, every other house is a second-hand shop, which is most probably a receptacle for stolen goods, a cold-victual shop, or a low groggery. Many a rickety shanty shows the device "boarding" on its window-shutter, but the extent of the accommodations can easily be imagined. In many places it consists only of lying room on the floor at night, in company with many other lodgers. The price charged for such accommodations is from eight to fifteen cents a night. Houses of bad repute of the lowest grade abound, and the women inhabitants possess that worn and jaded appearance the like of which only such women can show.

The streets are unpaved, and abound in immense dirty puddles in which pigs and children delight to wallow. The visitor in passing cannot fail to carry away with him considerable of the filth. On the occasion of our visit an open lot between several houses was occupied by several well-grown young men, geese, chickens, dogs, goats, clothes hanging out to dry, dead cats, two porkers of considerable weight, with their families, and children not yet out of babyhood. Those of the young men who were not too lazy were amusing themselves by throwing stones at one another.

Unpromising as the exterior is, it is only by seeing the inside that an idea can be obtained of what is here thrown together. On penetrating to the yard of one of the houses a dog was seen gazing wistfully into an open basement window which was devoid of either sash or glass. An examination showed that the room which the window overlooked had been only lately inhabited. A bed was on the floor considerably tumbled, a stove, a chair, and a basket of some cold provisions—the attraction probably for the dog—were also in the room. But the apartment itself was covered with water to the depth of about a foot. Answers to inquiries told that this was no unusual occurrence. The occupants had removed temporarily to await the subsiding of the waters.

A most unhealthy odor pervades the whole neighborhood. An inhabitant was questioned as to the cause of this.

Said he, after deeply cogitating for some time, "Don't smell nothin' myself. Guess it must be the larbotory," pointing to a manufacturing establishment in the vicinity.

"The what?" we asked.

"The larbotory, where they makes kimicals."

"It don't smell like that," we remarked.

"Maybe it's the distillery, then," said he, pointing to another building.

"It don't smell like a distillery either," we answered.

"Then p'raps it's the guano place, over there." (He pronounced it "gwanner.")

"Can't say that it smells like that either."

"Well, there's a soap factory round the corner; maybe it's that."

This point it was impossible to determine, but the very presence of all those places may serve to give an idea of the stench that continually arises.

Not very long ago a death occurred in one of these houses of a woman, who met her end in the most horrible manner. She was found drunk on an open lot, and had been conveyed to the shed which she called her home, where she was thrown upon the ground for the night. A drove of wandering hogs had occupied the place during her absence, and being disturbed by her return, began rooting and trampling about her. The woman was found the next morning actually trampled to death by the animals, her face torn by their hoofs and so besmeared by their filth as to be hardly recognizable.

The region is within half a square of better streets. Persons passing along Columbia avenue are in the immediate neighborhood without knowing it, and without a sign of it being seen. The New York Kensington depot is but a square or two distant. Riders in the Frankford dummy cars are within sight of it. A skating park, used to some extent by ladies and gentlemen from the city, is close at hand.

Fitler street, leaving its execrable footpaths out of the question, is not such a place as one would care to walk alone in after dark. As it is not in the most thickly built-up portion of the city, we suppose few but the inhabitants ever have occasion to go there. It is out of the direct road, and does not lead to anywhere in particular, but brings up in an open common at the northeastern end. These things may account for the fact that so little is heard of it. Fewer robberies, for instance, are committed than in Bedford street (now Alaska), because there is nobody to rob. But the inhabitants are well known to the police even from their own domestic difficulties. Among the preservers of the public peace it enjoys no enviable reputation. Nearly all the dark deeds which are done in that section of the city are acts of its residents. If a lady is insulted in open day while passing along the neighboring streets, she may with some degree of certainty attribute it to the "Pluncky" ones. Here is certainly a chance for some missionary work among our domestic heathen.

Perhaps a truer idea of the filthy condition of the "Pluck Hill" streets, or alleys, cannot be given than by quoting the remark of the boot black who removed the accumulated nastiness from the boots of the extempore Columbus who made the above expedition. Columbus is an over-careful person, who does not get into a mud-puddle when he can help it.

Said "Boots," when he had completed his labors, "Have to charge you fifteen for that job, sir;" and then added, by way of excuse for the advance, "They looked as if you was a grave-digger."

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A meeting will be held on Saturday next for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing the Alumni of the Jefferson Medical College.

—Vice-President Colfax declines the use of Independence Hall, saying that press of business will compel him to cut his stay in our city short.

—Why does Mayor Fox keep a man on the police force who degrades the respectable members of the same by dead-heading alike into our theatres and concert saloons?

—Our Gas Trustees appear to have been rocked in the cradle with old Grandfather Welles, formerly of the navy, and still stick to "ye ancient custom" of keeping the city in darkness on nights which *ought* to be moonlight.

—H. G., the white-coated philosopher, has been denominating Philadelphia as dirty in all things. Would Horace be good enough to detail one of his reportorial staff to examine the seats of the Tenth avenue cars to report as to the *actual* number of *passengers* carried?

—A Third street oil firm must, from appearances, have read the hym, "A light in the window," etc. We so judge from the fact of their leaving a couple of lamps burning in front of their window every night.

—An opening has been made in the row of two-and-a-half-story eyesores on Eighth street, above Market. No. 16 has been demolished to make way for a fine building.

—The man who deliberately defrauds a newsboy by giving him a counterfeit five cent piece, would, if the opportunity offered, rob the pennies off the eyes of a corpse and subsist on a cheap lunch route.

—Whilst we have a law for the government of our hackney coachmen, it is never enforced, and strangers are nightly swindled and robbed and oftentimes assaulted and beaten. Will Mr. Fox please notice?

—Our car conductors would display more manliness if they would pay less attention to "loud" females, and not seek notice by browbeating newsboys.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The subject of a site for the proposed House of Correction has long occupied the attention of various committees of Councils. A committee has been lately appointed, the members of which are now doing all in their power to find a suitable place which will be acceptable to both branches of Councils. To the former properties chosen there was always an objection on some point or other, either on account of price location, or some other cause. Yesterday afternoon the committee visited the property known as Riverview Farm, which is situated on the Delaware river, in the Twenty-third ward, at the mouth of the Pennypack creek. This contains one hundred and eighty acres, eighty upland and sixty meadow, and is offered to the city for the purpose named for $25,000. The members of the committee present at the inspection were Messrs. Walter Allison, chairman, and Messrs. King, Cramer, Cattell, Shallcross, and Bickel, of Select Council, and Messrs. Lewis, Miller, Ray, Willets, and Ellis, of Common Council. The committee, after viewing the property, are unanimous in their opinion of the suitability of the site. They will in all probability recommend it to Councils at their meeting to-morrow. The grounds have a front of three-quarters of a mile on the river, and are within fifteen hundred feet of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. There is a mansion house, a tenant house, and barn, already erected, all of which will be of value.

STARTLING POISONING CASE.—In the vicinity of Third and Chesnut streets this morning, before the active labors of the day had commenced, a private individual who works in the neighborhood discovered a whole family who had been poisoned in the course of the night. Three little ones lay side by side locked in each others' arms, sleeping the sleep that knows no waking. The sight was startling, and one long to be remembered. The mother is supposed to have escaped, she being away from home and not yet having heard of the terrible calamity. Arsenic is supposed to have been the cause. The Coroner was not notified from the fact that it was believed that he would not attend, having too much other business on hand.

N. B.—The name of the family is not in the Directory, various causes having prevented its insertion. For the benefit of any who may feel anxious, we will state that the name may be obtained by spelling the word "star" backward.

THE OPENING OF THE LEAGUE HOUSE.—The Union League took possession of their handsome structure, on Broad street, on the 11th of May, 1865. The inaugural ceremonies with which it had been intended to celebrate the event were dispensed with, on account of the recent assassination of President Lincoln, and the general gloom which pervaded the country. In the five years that have since elapsed all the great events to secure which the League was established have been accomplished, and the Board of Directors propose to commemorate these auspicious results by a general reception at the League House, in which the ladies belonging to the families of the members and their female friends shall participate. The time has been fixed for the ensuing anniversary of the first occupation, on May 11, 1870.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The observance of the festive day of the Emerald saint will take place to-morrow. All of his devoted followers who are festively inclined can pay their respects to the divinity in a horn of the best Irish whisky at any time between the hours of 12 A. M. and 12 P. M., if such a statement of time can be allowed. It might be well to state that the day cannot be rightly observed unless those who so propose to observe intend to get gloriously drunk.

The day will be kept in some manner by most of the Irish societies. In the evening a lecture will be delivered by the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty in the Academy of Music for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. The subject is "Ireland, the Apostle, and the Nation."

THE COMMITTEE ON PRESBYTERIAN RECONSTRUCTION.—The committee appointed by the United Presbyterian Church to reconstruct the boundaries of the different synods again met in this city to-day. The committee so far have determined upon the division of the Church into twenty-nine synods. Representation is to be from synods and not from presbyteries. The boundaries of presbyteries are to be determined by the synods. Complaints, appeals, and references are to be made to synods, unless they involve questions of constitutional law or of doctrinal error. Various questions of detail are yet to be determined before the committee will have completed their labors.

INHUMANITY.—Before Alderman Heins yesterday was arraigned one Dr. Herman Richards, residing on Dauphin street above Trenton avenue, on the charge of inhuman treatment of a child. The evidence went to show that some time ago Richards adopted a little orphan girl. Of late he has suspected her of theft, and, a few days ago, openly accused her. The child denied the charge, when he beat her in a terrible manner, and under the pain she confessed, though whether from fear or guilt is not known. The child's head is badly cut, and her body bears evident marks of the fellow's brutality. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

TIN CANISTER WANTED.—Amongst the crowd that gathered about the building No. 431 North Eighth street after the explosion yesterday morning, was a gentleman who picked from out of the street a tin can or canister. This gentleman will confer a favor upon the community at large, and especially Fire Marshal Blackburn, by calling at his office, Fifth and Chesnut streets, as soon as possible.

ROBBERY.—About 9:30 o'clock last P. M., the store of John Kelley, No. 2128½ Market srteet, was robbed of $54 in cash, a blue sack coat, and blue blouse. It is supposed that the thief had concealed himself in the cellar during the early part of the evening, and after the closing of the store entered the kitchen by means of the back stairway, and thence to the store.

THE WORK OF THE CORONER.—Since the first of January Coroner Taylor has held over 175 inquests. For the months of January and February the inquests numbered 132. Thus far in the present month the Coroner has been kept remarkably busy, the cases requiring his attention numbering some 45.

COWHIDING.

A Philadelphia Married Lover and a Camden Belle in Trouble—The Wife Steps in—Vengeance Under the Gaslight.

Last evening about 11 o'clock, a scene occurred in front of the lower Market street ferry which was of some interest to all parties concerned. Early in the evening a gay and festive married man, a resident of Philadelphia, left his home, probably telling his wife that he was sorry to leave her, but that urgent business demanded his attention, went to the neighboring city of Camden, and there by appointment met a gushing young miss, unmarried, whom he escorted across the water to a place of amusement. The evening was spent in enjoyments and when its hours were almost spent the young miss, with her gallant, turned her face homeward, and proceeded to re-embark on the ferry-boat. But this end was not attained without difficulty. When the couple were approaching the wharf, and when they were about to cross to the ferry-house, a terrible vengeance overtook them. For this, as for all other pleasures, a price was to be paid. It seems that the loyal wife of the roving lover had not been idle during the evening. She did not remain at home as expected, but followed him persistently through all his wanderings. When the evening was over and the couple on their homeward road after fully satisfying herself of her lord's unfaithfulness, then her righteous anger found full vent. A faithful cowhide was concealed about her person. She came up to the guilty ones under the glare of the corner gaslight. She appeared in *propria persona* to her affrighted master. Justice raised her arm, and punishment was inflicted. The blows fell thick and fast, but not upon the faithless man, but upon his companion the gentle girl. A cry for help was heard, but there were none to answer. Murder was called, and then assistance was at hand. The belligerents were separated, but the work went bravely on. Being unable to further punish the object of her direful hate, the lady turned her attention to her husband. He soon had occesion to lament the bitterness of his lot. The combat finally came to an end, but only through the intervention of private citizens. No guardian of the public peace was near. The young lady was shipped to Camden to meditate upon the pleasures of chastisement while reclining upon her maiden pillow. The husband and wife went off together, he doubtless to receive the benefit of a lengthy curtain lecture. Moral, maidens beware!

THE BRENNAN CASE.

The Coroner's Inquest—Continuation of the Investigation.

The inquest held yesterday upon the body of Mary Brennan, who was found dead on Monday last in an apartment back of No. 628 Alaska street, was continued this morning at 12 o'clock.

This is a supposed homicide case. The testimony elicited yesterday shows that the deceased was sitting on a cellar door on Sunday evening, when an officer struck her with a billy. A witness testified that later in the evening two policemen were seen beating her in a most brutal manner and dragging her across the street. The testimony of the physician who made the post mortem examination showed that the stomach of the deceased had not a particle of food in it. There were bruises on the face and forehead and a little blood beneath the scalp, but no fracture of the skull. There was some congestion of the brain and lungs. The bruises were not sufficient to cause death alone, but might have accelerated it.

This morning, the jury being reassembled, Officer George H. Miller, of the Seventeenth district, was called, who testified as follows:—I have been an officer since the 17th of January; it was my night out Saturday; I left Seventh and Shippen about fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock; had no trouble with any woman; the first I heard of the occurrence was on Monday evening.

Officer John McManns sworn—I was on duty, first relief, Sunday morning, at Seventh and Shippen streets; had no difficulty with any woman.

This closed the evidence. The object of the investigation was to enable one of the witnesses (Mary Jane Schofield) to identify the officer who beat the deceased. A number of the Seventeenth district officers were present, but she failed to identify any of them.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—That the said Mary Brennan came to her death from intemperance, March 14, 1870. The evidence clearly proves that the deceased was badly beaten on the night of the 12th of March, by police officers to this jury unknown, but whether the said beating accelerated her death the jury are unable to determine.

PUGILISM AND THEFT.—John Anderson and Eliza Hay were yesterday arrested at Front and Pegg streets for the theft of twenty-one dollars from a drinking saloon in that locality. John, on being accused of the theft by the proprietor, pitched in and gave him a severe beating. Alderman Toland held him in $1500 and Eliza in $800 bail to answer.

Another charge was also made against Eliza of the theft of various articles from the residence of Mrs. Thlodon, Front street, near Green. She will have an additional hearing to-day.

KILLED IN A LEAD WORKS.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Taylor summoned a jury, and held an inquest on the body of Patrick McCaulley, who was instantly killed by being caught in the belting at the lead works of Corbin & Brothers, No. 1214 Noble street. Mr. McCaulley was a machinist in the employ of Vantule & Co., and was engaged in repairing the machinery of the lead works at the time of the accident. He was a single man, and boarded with Mr. James McAnnally, No. 330 North Thirteenth street. The verdict of the jury was "accidentally killed."

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—The second annual report of St. Mary's Hospital, located at Frankford road and Palmer street, has just been issued. The hospital is under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis, and during the past year has received 473 patients, while over 1500 have received aid in the dispensary department. Of the patients received 249 were admitted and received treatment gratuitously. The capacity of the hospital is 80 beds, which is found to be much too small for the work that it is called upon to perform.

CURIOUS AFFAIR—A DOG TURNS UNDERTAKER.—The Coroner was this afternoon notified to hold an inquest upon the body of a colored infant, aged one month, at the Sixteenth District Station House. The body came to light under the following curious circumstances:—About noon a dog ran into the house of Mrs. Watsinger, Ludlow street above Thirty-seventh, with it in his mouth. It is supposed the child had been strangled, as a cord was found tied around its throat.

VAGRANCY AND THEFT.—Rose Eberly is the name of a specimen of depraved womanhood who has of late made the Seventh District Station House her place of lodging. This morning Rose was arrested for the theft of numerous articles from the residence of Mrs. Theresa Stiles, Fourth and Brown streets, and on her were found pawn tickets for the same. She will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

THE STORM.—The terrific storm of hail and rain which passed over the city early this morning had the effect of damaging numerous signs and awnings, flooding cellars in different parts of the city, and will, beyond doubt, produce an extraordinary high tide, for which business men along the river fronts should prepare. It is also feared that the paper mills at Manayunk will be compelled to suspend operations.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—A brute named George Wilson was arrested at Germantown road and Master streets yesterday afternoon, for attempting to commit an outrage upon a mere child. Alderman Eggleston held him in $800 bail to answer.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1023 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

THIRD EDITION

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Proceedings To-day.

The Reconstruction of Tennessee.

The English Educational Bill.

FROM THE STATE.

The Methodist Conference.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, March 16.—At 9 o'clock Bishop Simpson called the conference to order. A hymn was sung, and prayers offered by Revs. A. Atwood and J. Cunningham. After roll call, Rev. Dr. Pattison was re-elected Secretary, and Revs. Lybrand, Wiggins, Paxson, and McConnell, assistants. Hon. Benj. Haywood delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the body from the citizens of Pottsville.

Eighth and a half to twelve o'clock was fixed as the time of each morning session.

The various standing committees were appointed. A communication from the Church Extension Society was read. The anniversary last night in this town was a grand success. Rev. Chaplain McCabe made an address of great eloquence and power. Bishop Simpson made some pertinent closing remarks, emphatically endorsing the society and its glorious work.

A circular from the Sunday School Union was read, showing an increase of thirty-five thousand (35,000) scholars during the past year. It was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools, Rev. T. A. Fernley, chairman. A paper on educational fund was read. The last act of the late Rev. Dr. McClintock was to review this document. Referred to the committee, Dr. Nadal, chairman.

A paper on Freedmen's Aid Society was read and referred to a special committee. The report of the Tract Society was read and appropriately referred. Rev. Dr. Carrow, chairman. Chancellor Bates, of Delaware, informed the conference by letter of a legacy of his father, Deacon Bates, of $2500, for the benefit of the worn-out preachers, their widows and orphans of the Philadelphia Conference. The trustees of the Aid Association were requested to present a paper acknowledging the bequest with thanks.

Rev. Pennell Coombe, Agent of the State Temperance Union, read his second annual report, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance, Rev. W. McCombs, chairman.

To-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, was fixed as the time for taking the vote on lay delegation. A committee was ordered for calling a State Methodist Convention, to be held during the coming autumn.

A memorial minute of the late Rev. Dr. McClintock was ordered.

Rev. G. W. Smiley, pastor-elect of the Presbyterian Church of Pottsville, and other clergyman, were introduced.

The following young men who have been one year on trial in the conference were called and continued:—L. B. Brown, Eli Pickersgill, John W. Sayers, Robert C. Wood, Thomas Harrison, William H. Barlow, and E. W. Hoffmann.

The following ministers of three years' standing were called and passed:—Thomas J. Mills, Thomas C. Pearson, S. G. Grove; John J. Timanus, G. S. Broadbent, J. T. Sivinaells.

The following of the fourth year's class were called and passed:—G. W. F Graff, F. M. Brady, Levi B. Hoffman, Henry White, A. L. Wilson.

The following partially disabled ministers were passed:—C. Shock, C. Kaisner, James Hand, James Neill, J. B. Ayres, C. J. Crouch, John Edwards, A. Wallace, P. Sallowell, J. D. Long, J. Carlisle, S. M. Cooper, S. Patterfon.

Bishop Simpson stated that he had just received a telegram from Philadelphia that the City of Boston had arrived safely at Queenstown. This announcement was received with applause and the singing of the doxology, the conference rising on their feet. Conference adjourned with doxology and benediction.

The Escape of Schoeppe Denied.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CARLISLE, March 16.—There is no truth in the reported escape of Dr. Schoeppe from the jail in this place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Tennessee.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Reconstruction Committee this morning heard some six colored persons from Tennessee with regard to outrages in various parts of that State. They represent the condition of affairs as very deplorable. They will have another hearing on Friday.

The Ways and Means Committee had a long session, in which a number of propositions for changes in the tariff were considered, but none agreed to.

FROM EUROPE.

The English Educational Bill.

LONDON, March 16.—Previously to the adjournment of the House of Commons this morning, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lowe closed the debate on the Educational bill in a strong speech in support of the measure.

The French Ambassador at Rome.

ROME, March 16.—The rumored departure of the French Ambassador from this city is not confirmed.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, March 16.—The steamship St. David, from Portland arrived to-day.

HAVRE, March 16.—The steamship Cella, from New York, touched here to-day on the way to London.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	33¼
Con. Stock.....	97¼	Western Union Tele	32¼
do. scrip.....	95	Toledo & Wabash R.	45
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .	25	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	59¼
Ph. and Rea. R.....	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	72
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	86¾	Adams Express.....	61¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	97¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	71	United States.....	48¾
Chi. and N. W. pref..	85¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	49¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	118¾	Gold...	112
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	93¾	Market dull.	

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 112. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110¾; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109½; do. do. new, 108½; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 70¼; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 20; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97; Erie, 25¾; Reading, 95¾; Adams Express, 61¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Michigan Southern, 86; Illinois Central, 140¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97½; Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193½; Western Union Telegraph, 31¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton firmer but quiet; sales, 500 bales middling uplands at 21¾@22c. State and Western Flour dull and drooping; state, $4 50@5 60; Western, $4 50@6 40; Southern dull. Wheat dull and declining; winter red Western, $1 25@1 27; choice white State, $1 55. Corn dull; new mixed Western, 86@86c. Oats dull; State and Ohio, 60@61c.; Western 53½@55½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $25 75; prime mess, $19@20. Lard heavy; steam in tierces, 14@14¾c. Whisky dull; Western, 98@98½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Cotton firm at 21¼c. Flour firm and more active at yesterday's prices, and low grades scarce. Wheat firm and receipts small; Pennsylvania, $1 25@1 26; prime to choice Maryland red, $1 35@1 45. Corn firm; yellow, 92@93c.; white, 92@94c. Oats steady at 54@56c. Rye quiet at 95c. Mess Pork quiet at $27. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15@15¾c.; clear do., 16@16¼c.; shoulders, 13@13½c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 15¾@16c. Whisky firm and held at 97c.

FOURTH EDITION

THE COLORED SENATOR.

Revels' Maiden Speech.

He Discusses the Georgia Question.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Another Japanese Embassy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revels.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate galleries were crowded at an early hour this morning to hear the negro Senator Revels. He obtained the floor soon after the expiration of the morning hour, and proceeded to read a speech against the Bingham amendment.

Revel's Speech

did not last over half an hour. As soon as he had finished the galleries thinned out and interest seemed to die in the Georgia bill.

The Texas Bill.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate considered the Texas bill to-day, and agreed to report it as it passed the House.

Commissioner Delano

left for Philadelphia this morning on official business.

A Delegation of Pilots

was before Mr. Lynch's Committee on Commerce and Navigation to-day, asking that their interests may be taken care of in the bill now before the committee for the revival of American commerce.

Condition of Georgia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Representative Brooks to-day received the following telegrams from leading men in Savannah, Edward C. Anderson and Henry Bryan, who furnish the following reply to a telegram from W. L. Avery, sent to two Senators on Tuesday:—

"So far as this statement of Avery reflects on this community it is a malicious fabrication. In behalf of a slandered people we ask you to denounce it, knowing there is no foundation for it." We refer you to the following extract from the Savannah *Republican* of this morning:—"Never was our community more quiet and free from all political excitement and disorder of every kind. The Government officers will testify to the truth of what we say. Avery, who thus moves among us quietly enjoying the protection of our laws, and under cover of the telegraph maligns and slanders them, is a New Yorker, and the attorney and lobbyist of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad. We learn that he resides in Atlanta, at least he has opened an office there. He and others procured last year, by arts best known to themselves, a State endorsement of bonds to the amount of many millions. Avery arrived in this city on Friday last, and if he has been threatened or treated with the slightest disrespect we have yet to hear of it. The only trouble that we can hear of in Georgia is some disturbance on the Brunswick Railroad between the contractor and laborers, the latter not having been paid."

A Colored Delegation Visits the President.

A delegation of colored men from Georgia, representing the colored men of that State, and composed of Simon A. Beard, Chairman; Alfred Ketcham, Secretary; T. G. Campbell, sr., Romulus Moore, T. M. Allen, W. H. Harrison, George Wallace, Abraham Smith, Abraham Colby, J. F. Casteres, T. G. Campbell, jr., and John Warren, all of whom are members of the Legislature excepting the Chairman and Secretary, called at the Executive Mansion this morning, and had an interview with the President.

They were unaccompanied by any Senator or Representative, and claim to be represented here by no party whatever. Their object, as stated to the President, was to obtain his influence towards the defeat of the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, the adoption of which they asserted would destroy any of the benefits which had accrued to the citizens of their race in Georgia by the adoption of the constitutional amendments.

They also urged upon the President to give them his favor in procuring the proper legislation towards securing the rights of the colored people in that State, as they are not now in the enjoyment of them.

Among their statements was one that the colored people of the State had no confidence in the Bryant faction of the Georgia Republicans, and he did not represent the views of the colored members of the Legislature in any respect. Several of the members of the delegation addressed the President, detailing the condition of affairs concerning the colored people of Georgia.

The President said he felt an interest in affording full protection to all classes of citizens in all the States of the Union, and he thought the proper legislation should be directed to this end, even if it went further in the South than in ordinary cases, considering the circumstances of that portion of the country resulting from the war.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Pomeroy sent to the Secretary's desk and had read a despatch received by the Associated Press announcing the safe arrival of the City of Boston at Queenstown this morning.

Mr. Ross forwarded to the Clerk and had read certain statements contained in a Washington newspaper of this morning, intimating that certain correspondence in connection with the sale of the Black Bob Shawnee lands, of which he (Ross) had charge, had been garbled in its publication in consequence of material omissions.

He said it was true the documents referred to had been prepared under his direction, but that he had embraced in it only such matters as he considered essential to a proper understanding of the facts by the Senate, his object being to save unnecessary expense in printing and facilitate an intelligent presentation of the case. A letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Interior, and reciting these facts, was also read by request of Mr. Ross.

Mr. Wilson presented the memorial of a committee appointed by a convention of colored people residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, representing that a recent treaty violated their rights as to lands owned by them, and was in many respects outrageous. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

At 1 o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, the galleries being thronged in anticipation of a speech by Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, who had been announced to speak on the subject.

Mr. Morton, who was entitled to the floor, said he would yield it in favor of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. Revels then commenced his remarks, which, during their entire delivery, were listened to with the closest attention by the Senate and the audience which densely filled the galleries.

REVELS' MAIDEN SPEECH.

Mr. Revels spoke as follows:—

Mr. President—I rise at this particular juncture in the discussion of the Georgia bill with feelings which perhaps never before entered into the experience of any member of this body. I rise, too, with misgivings as to the propriety of lifting my voice at this early period after my admission into the Senate. Perhaps it were wiser for me, so inexperienced in the details of Senatorial duties, to remain a passive listener to the progress of this debate. But when I remember that my term is short, and that the issues with which this bill is fraught are momentous in their present and future influence upon the well-being of my race, I would seem indifferent to the importance of the hour and recreant to the high trust imposed upon me, if I hesitated to lend my voice on behalf of the loyal people of the South.

I therefore waive all thoughts as to the propriety of entering into this discussion. Breaking through a generally understood etiquette of this body, when questions arise which bear upon the safety and protection of the loyal white and colored population of those States lately in rebellion, I cannot allow any thought as to mere propriety to enter into my consideration of duty. The responsibilities of being the exponent of such a constituency as I have the honor to represent are fully appreciated by me. I bear about me daily the keenest sense of their weight, and that feeling prompts me now to lift my voice for the first time in this council chamber of the nation; and, sir, I stand to-day on this floor to appeal for protection from the strong arm of the Government for her loyal children, irrespective of color and race, who are citizens of the Southern States, and particularly of the great State of Georgia.

I am well aware, sir, that the idea is abroad that an antagonism exists between the whites and blacks; that that race which the nation raised from the degradation of slavery and endowed with the full and unqualified rights and privileges of citizenship are intent upon power at whatever price it can be gained. It has been the well-considered purpose and aim of a class not confined to the South to spread this charge over the land, and their efforts are as vigorous to-day to educate the people of this nation into that belief as they were at the close of the war. It was not uncommon to find this same class even during the Rebellion prognosticating a servile war. It may have been that "the wish was father to the thought." And, sir, as the recognized representatives of my down-trodden people, I deny the charge, and hurl it back into the teeth of those who make it, and who, I believe, have not a true and conscientious desire to further the interests of the whole South. Certainly no one possessing any personal knowledge of the colored population of my own or other States, need be reminded of the noble conduct of that people under the most trying circumstance in the history of the late war.

When they were beyond the protection of the Federal forces, while the Confederate army pressed into its ranks every white male capable of bearing arms, the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of the Southern soldiers were left defenseless and in the power of the blacks, upon whom the chains of slavery were still riveted, and to bind those chains the closer was the real issue for which so much life and property were sacrificed; and now, sir, I ask how did that race act? Did they in those days of Confederate weakness and impotence evince the malignancy of which we hear so much?

Granting for the sake of argument that they were ignorant and besotted, which I do not believe, yet with all their supposed ignorance and credulity they in their way understood as fully as you or I the awful import of the contest. They knew that if the gallant corps of soldiers were beaten back and their flag trailed in the dust that it was the presage of still heavier bondage. They longed, too, as their fathers before them, for the advent of that epoch, over which was shed the hallowed light of inspiration itself. They desired, too, with their fathers to welcome the feet of the stranger shod with the peaceful preparation of good news. Weary years of bondage had told their tale of sorrow to the court of heaven.

In the councils of the Great Father of all they knew the adjudication of their case, albeit delayed for years, in which patient suffering has nearly exhausted itself, would in the end bring to them the boon for which they sighed—God's most blessed gift to His creatures, the inestimable boon of liberty. They waited, and they waited patiently. In the absence of their masters they protected the virtue and chastity of defenseless women. Think, sir, for a moment, what the condition of this land would be to-day if the slave population had risen in servile insurrection against those who month by month were fighting to perpetuate that institution which brought to them all the evils of which they complained. Where would have been the security for property, female chastity, and childhood's innocence? The bloody counterpart of such a story of cruelty and wrong would have been paralleled only in those chapters of Jewish history as recorded by Josephus, or in the still later atrocities of that reign of terror which sent the unfortunate Louis the Sixteenth and Marie Antoinette to the scaffold. Nay, the deeds in that drama of cold-blooded butchery would have out-Heroded the most diabolical acts of Herod himself.

House.

Mr. Peters presented papers from the State Department relative to the sword of General Montgomery, now in possession of J. T. Hanover, in the city of Washington, who is willing to dispose of it. Referred to the Committee on Library.

Mr. Burr offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the Oneida and Bombay collision. Adopted.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case of Hunt against Sheldon, declaring Mr. Sheldon entitled to the seat, and gave notice that he would call it up next Wednesday.

Mr. Beaman, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, addressed the House in reply to a denial of the statements made by Mr. Beck last Friday, in regard to the expenditures of the Government, which Mr. Beck alleged would reach nearly four hundred millions.

He (Beaman) regarded Beck's remarks as somewhat sensational, and as calculated to produce a false impression. How the gentleman could arrive at such a conclusion was beyond his (Beaman's) comprehension. It certainly could not be reached by any fair construction of the documents and figures which the gentleman had produced. The entire amount estimated for expenditure for the current year was only $296,101,4 3. The gentleman from Kentucky had made some vague statements, but had given no figures on which the House could determine the facts on which he made the assertion of an expenditure of four hundred millions.

FROM EUROPE.

Educational Matters in France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, March 16.—The *Siecle* of this city, in commenting upon the report recently made by Celestine Hippion on American education, says it must revolutionize the educational system of France.

The London Press on the Oneida Disaster.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day says that American accounts of the Oneida disaster are not only inconsistent with each other, but are inconsistent with the facts, and even with probability.

The Portuguese Elections.

LISBON, March 16.—The elections for members of the Chambers terminated yesterday. All the members were re-elected.

Another Japanese Embassy Coming.

LONDON, March 16.—Despatches from Japan report that another Japanese embassy is about starting on a tour through Europe and America.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Investigation of the Oxford Disaster.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—The *Avalanche* publishes the affidavits of Conductor Adair and Engineer Hill, of the ill-fated train on the Mississippi railroad, which ran through Buckner's trestle, setting forth the fact that the train was not running faster than schedule time; that the accident evidently was the result of a breaking axle of the express cars, and that the bridge was not unsound, as has been reported. The latter is substantiated by a number of persons connected with the road, including the section master of that portion of the road.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No.